IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56-016.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
30th July.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8300	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE.....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE,	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495	891 or 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Birmingham.	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

* The above steamer are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay: Messrs, Edward Bates & Sons Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi; Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1695	Thurs. 31st July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 1st Aug.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Saturday 26th July.
*Pentakota	3412	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Funchal	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Nicol Road, near 26th July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug
Marienbad	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept
Gablonz	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000..	....	1st Dec
Habsburg	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

Taking no Passengers.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs 550	
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to 644*	
To London via Trieste and back	,, 908 to.. 1038*	

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria....	7588	D. Cosulich	6th Aug. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTELS.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

"ROYAL" POINTS.

We have recently accepted the agency of the "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS and have just unpacked our first consignment of these far-famed machines.

The "ROYAL"	is the most visible of all visible writers.
The "ROYAL"	is a modern, high-grade machine in every respect.
The "ROYAL"	has a Universal Keyboard comprising eighty-four characters, including fractions and other special marks.
The "ROYAL"	retains all its letters in true alignment *permanently* and is noted for the fine quality of its work.
The "ROYAL'S"	type-faces are ingeniously protected so that they cannot become battered by striking one type upon the back of another.
The "ROYAL'S"	Tabulator is operated by a natural forward pressure, which is quick and positive in its action. This device is useful in paragraphing and is a time saver in addressing envelopes, telegrams, statements, analyses and many other uses.
The "ROYAL'S"	Back-Space Key, another time-saver, which moves the carriage back one space, is one of its most useful features and greatly appreciated by operators.
The "ROYAL'S"	Two colour arrangement is unequalled for Stencil work a touch on the lever throws the ribbon out of operation. It is a boon for operators in not staining the hands or clothes and saves the trouble of frequently lowering the ribbon.
The "ROYAL"	is light running and speedy.
The "ROYAL"	has scarcely more than half as many parts as other standard typewriters, yet contains every essential feature; is compact, portable and light.
The "ROYAL"	is simple and durable and will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time than any other typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	meets every modern requirement.
The "ROYAL"	will do every kind of work that can be reasonably demanded of a typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	has an exceptionally heavy Manifolder and will make more Carbon copies than any other machine.
The "ROYAL"	has other practical improvements, the advantages of which will be apparent upon examination of the machine.
The "ROYAL"	is universally approved for the sole reason that it has proved itself the most satisfactory and economical and is sold at a reasonable price.

Should you desire to see how the "ROYAL" works please call at our establishment, or make an appointment at your office, when our operator will bring a machine for your inspection.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
95, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1913, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

25th July, 1913.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Sixty years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not duly taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and some like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL
FASHIONS FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

IT CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY BOOKSELLER OR RAILWAY BOOKSTALL

If you are told it's "Sold out," please give an order for a copy to be delivered each month, or, if you prefer it, you can have a copy each month,

POSTED DIRECT FROM LONDON
3/- FOR 6 MONTHS BY POST

Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

"FASHIONS FOR ALL,"
290, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10, apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME AT
6-30 AND 10 P. M.

PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30.

SENSATIONAL SHOOTING ACT
AN INVULNERABLE LADY

MALLE ELISE will be fired at by a company of Soldiers using the Army rifle loaded with ·303 Army cartridges. The cartridges will be marked by members of the Audience and the rifle loaded in full view of the Audience. MALLE ELISE will

CATCH THE BULLETS.

SPIRIT ON WHAT?

A most puzzling and pleasing experiment which makes you believe the impossible possible.

A POEM IN PICTURES

The Great Film this week will be Sir WALTER SCOTT'S

MASTERPIECE—
"THE LADY OF THE LAKE."

(A Charming Film in three parts.)

KITTO AND KITTO

The Patter Comedian will this week give a double turn.

SECRETS OF THE CINEMA

Wiffles will show us how a Cinema Scene is made.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

The world's news of Two Weeks will be told this week.

LAST WEEK OF THE
BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Gala Performance every evening at 6-45 P.M.
TWO SHOWS ON SUNDAY,
6-45 and 9 P. M.

THREE NEW DANCES BY
Mlle. ROSHANARA.

In a Revue of Stirring
MUSCOVITE DANCES BY THE
JACKOVLEW TRIO.

Miles. BENZONI and DORIN
in an entertaining ballet
"THE BUTTERFLY AND THE GARDNER."

FILMS:—
"KINGS of the JUNGLE"
A sensational picture-story.
"THE FLOWER OF DEATH"
A true love Story.
"THE TALISMAN"
A spectacular illusion.
"TOO MANY LOVE AFFAIRS"
Comic—very.
"ARABIA"
Before the Christian era with interesting views of an excavated city.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TO-NIGHT
1½ Hours 1½ Hours
GRAND ATTRACTIVE
3 STAR DRAMAS.
PROGRAMME:
1 THE BELLRINGER'S DAUGHTER.
2 CHAUFFEUR'S LOVE DREAM.
3 LOVES VICTORY.
TIME:—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
PRIZE SHOW,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE
RAJAH'S CASKET.
A DETECTIVE DRAMA FULL OF STARTLING INCIDENTS.
(2,500 Feet—2 Parts).
This film has been released only lately and is an unique production in many respects.
FULL COMPLEMENT OF COMICS.
BOBBY AS AN APACHE. (A highly amusing comedy with the famous boy-actor Bobby in the leading role.)
TWEEDULDUM IN LOVE WITH A SINGER. (Comic).
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & EIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..	..	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	..	1	8

WANTED.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED

WITH FIRMS or GENTLEMEN who entertain good relations with industrial works and power plants for the introduction of tightenings and jointings of world-wide reputation. Ever increasing income. Letters with references to be addressed to D. D. 947, care of this Paper.

SHORTHAND TYPIST REQUIRED, at once, must be efficient and have a good general knowledge of correspondence. Apply by typewritten letter stating speed, and salary required, and when available. Any application not giving full particulars will not be considered. Apply "Steno," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—20 h. p. Clement Bayard CAR 6 cylinder, special magneto, Bosch dual, ignition, dynamo, electric lights, dashboard lamp, stepney wheel, Edison accumulators, speedmeter, glass screen, horn, hood and tools. In perfect running order. Owner buying larger car. Price Rs. 5,500. Apply to W. L. WELDON, High Court, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish for all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Unmoveable Property, situate in Chamar Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ahmed Jamal, and in exercise of the power of the sale given to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated 26th day of July, 1910, and expressed to be made between the said Ahmed Jamal of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, as also in pursuance of the liberty reserved to the mortgagee in that behalf under an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 857 of 1912, wherein the said Ahmed Jamal is plaintiff and the mortgagee the defendant, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1913, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Chamar Lane, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 231, 231, 270, and New No. C. 13756, C 13757, Old Survey Nos. 331, 332, 337, 343, 359, and New Survey Nos. 8-3594, 9-3595 3598, 1-3469 and 3492, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 7551, 7552, and Street No. 3-4 and boundedas follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Krishnaji Arjun, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Mankorebai and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Ruttonji and Ahmed Hajiani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the mortgagee at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1913.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

WANTED.—By a Parsi Family on lease, a BUNGALOW or TOP FLOOR, of an airy house from Colaba to Bandra. Seaside preferred. Six Bed-rooms, Drawing and Dining-rooms, godown essential. Apply Box No. 233, care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,,
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One large iron safe, by Harichand, with stand, one Standard hand sewing machine and foot sewing machine, one auto pump, etc.

On account of the underwriters—
8 Drums double boiled and raw Linseed oil and 2 kegs white paint.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 bay Waler horse, 15-3 goes well in harness.
1 grey Arab, 14-2, 4 years, goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Old Nagpada Road.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, 26th July, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, at the premises under instructions of Mr. Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and Mr. Jafferbhoy Somji Parpia and Jenabai widow of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo trustees of the estate of Gulamali Peerbhoy Nathoo the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of April, 1910 and further charge dated the 9th day of December 1910 both made between the said mortgagor of the first part and Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the second part, and the said Jafferbhoy Somji and Jenabai of the third part, and the two indentures of further charge dated the 22nd day of April 1912, and the 1st day of July, 1912, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Abdul Kadar Hajee Ismail Gul Mahomed of the other part the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual fazendari tenure, with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Nagpada Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Nos. 3203 and 2403 and Street Nos. 44-50, Old Nagpada Cross Lane and 513-23 Memonwada Road, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the west by Memonwada Road, on or towards the south by the Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Molvi Nizamoodin and bearing New Survey No. 3084.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Gamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1913.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the tram stable, (ground floor), valuable and handsome teak and black wood also carved household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, table hanging and hall lamps, wall clocks, meat safes, carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, China and Japanese vases, marble top chiffoniers, English palm stands, marble top tables, teapoys, one ebonized iron frame cottage piano, one brass 400 days time piece, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, revolving chival glasses, majolica jardineers, soil linen baskets, reclining sofas, copper and aluminium utensils, sewing machine, bicycle, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. E. Williams, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Donald House, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stable, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board dumb waiters, lamps, screens, carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet ornaments, China and Japanese vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers, cloth and gown presses, bent wood chairs, one cottage piano, by Rose and Co., marble top tables, teapoys, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc, The property of Geo. Sawle, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.
A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.
Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MR.
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
and their Joker from London.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS
Pronounced by the Press to the best Company of its kind that has appeared in Bombay for years.
CHANGE of PROGRAMME,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Doors open 9-15, Curtain 10 P. M.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... $ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	,, 11
Quarterly	,, 6
Monthly...	,, 2
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly...	,, 7 0
Monthly...	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Runaldo, 2792 tons, Captain H. Chalton, which, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday evening from Hull, 26th June, brought a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia 4086 tons, Captain G. Mitchell which arrived in harbour on Thursday night from Liverpool 3rd July brought a general and passengers.

The Arab Co's steamer Koweit 2336 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis arrived in harbour on Friday from Reunion 27th June, via Mauritius, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Persia 4154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw arrived in harbour on Friday from London, 4th July with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain Penny sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain T. Feathers, will sail to-day for Ahwaz etc. with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3398 tons, Captain M. Tozawa, will sail to day for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, July 24th 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.. Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 25.

Astoria .... 2743 Hogan .....T M and Co
Banca.....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Farrara.....717 Feathers .....S Wallace & Co
Gisela .....2542 Gopeevich ... ... A L S N Co
Hoseinee... 994 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Islami..... .....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Kasara..... 605 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah..... T M and Co
Kamakura Maru .....3798 Hori.....N Y Kaisha
Kirkfield.....3060 Dermody.... Jeddah..... 25-7...T M and Co
Koweit.....2336 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Nyanza...2642 Mcallister ...T Morrison and Co
Persia .....4154 Bradshaw .....P and O Co
Ramsay.....2733 Mullan .....P and O Co
Rinaldo .....2792 Chilton .....J F and Co
Scharzfels...2533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Sofala.....3435 Moth .....M M & Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield.....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Sutherland.....2227 Longstaff ...A Yole & Co
Singa.....1912 Murison .....S Wallace and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Homayun	2154	Birch	Jedda	28-7	T M & Co
B City of Birmingham	4038	..Karachi		1-8	Haughton... K N & Co
C & R Dido	3127	Williams	Hull	3-7	J F and Co
D & E Neumfels	3541	Freiels	Karachi		W and A G and Co
F Markgraf	1325	Tantzen			A S & Co
H Lindula	2183	Walk			M M and Co
M Arcadia	3514	Barcham			P and O Co
N Baron Belfour	2653	Symonds			J F & Co
O Salient	2419	West Coast		26-7	S Smid & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	Antwerp	1-8	J Finlay & Co
Q Abydos	1940	Davies	Karachi	28-7	B and A S N Co
R City of Bristol	4345	Henderson	Kchi	28-7	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	City of Bombay	3353	Scarry	Liverpool	31-7 K N & Co
2	Castalia	4087	Mitchell	Liverpool	3-8 W and A G and Co
4	Hidalgo	2760	Hotbord	Hull	30-7 J F & Co
5	Villa-de-Oran	3054	Masson		J M & Co
6	Imani	2979	Penberthy		K N & Co
7	Nairung	2862	McNeil	Calcutta	28-7 T M & Co
8	Cleopatra	2129	Fronovich		A L S N Co
9	Schildturm	3187	Klappenburg	Karachi	30-7 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	12-8 P & O Co
12 & 13	Egypt	4207	Summers	London	19-7 P and O Co
15	Bombay Maru	3398	Fazawa	Kobe	25-7 N Y Kaisha
16	Lawoe	1817	Coates	Jeddah	22-7 Khundwa

Offside D & E & K

Budrie .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld

H W P D

Courland .....760 Goolam .....Bo S N Co
Ponani.....552 Valaji .....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....124 Samsoodin ...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
24	Rinaldo	Chilton ...	Hull, June 26
	Castalia	Mitchell ...	Liverpool, Jy 3
25	Persia	Bradshaw..	London, July 4
	Koweit	Brewis.....	Reunion, J 27

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Salamis	Rodger	Portsaid
	Kybfels	Fresins	Hamburg &c
	Lhasa	Penny.....	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ferrara, Feathers for Ahwaz etc.
„ Bombay Maru, Tozawa for Kobe etc.

The steamer Singu began to load yesterday for Rangoon.

Steamer Ischia, for Genoa etc.
„ Rinalda, for Hull.
„ Firoze, for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macphee left Suez on the morning of July 24. The same Co's steamer Clan Macfadyen arrived in London on the morning of July 24. The same Co's steamer Clan Lindsay arrived in London on the morning of July 24.

The B I S N Co's steamer Neuralia left Port Said on the afternoon of July 24.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta passed Perim and is due to arrive in Bombay early morning of the 30th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, outward bound sailed from Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant, and is due to arrive here on the 2nd proximo.

The Church Congress of next year will be held at Birmingham. A standing committee of the Congress of which the Bishop of St. Albans is the chairman has just appointed a sub-committee to consider and report on certain proposals for reform.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—49 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 74 bales wool, E Dossa; 150 bales cotton fly, 50 bales sawri cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—57 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 51 cwts nigerseed, P Asoo.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Clan Sinclair s—34,999 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neuenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, 1,130 bales fly, Solomon Bros; 300 cwts fennelseed, Bauer and Krause; 540 cwts groundnuts oil cake, R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Neuenfels —114 bales cott n, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—40 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 200 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 154 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Gisela s—110 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 172 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 56 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Gisela s—1,110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Gisela s—348 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Ischia s—9,507 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,902 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co ; 1,150 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Ischia s—114 cwts linseed, 123 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Ischia s—55 cwts gum olibanum, 120 cwts turmeric, P Jethabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—91 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
Kamakura Maru s—800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—35 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Kamakura Maru s—250 bales cotton yarn, D David ; 500 bales cotton, S J David.
Arcadia s —176 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and co 19 cwts fishmaws, M J, Joomabhoy and Co : 10 chests opium M H E Ellias.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru s—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 25.

Steamer Gisela from Kobe, Agents, A. L. S. N. Co.—50 bags sago flour, 1 case pearl buttons, 15 bales cotton, 2 cases cotton goods, 1 case silk goods, 442 bundles rattans, 780 pieces rafters, 4,017 pieces planks, 893 pieces planks and rafters, 1,410 pieces planks and scantlings, 339 bundles sandalwoods.

Steamer Firozi from Jeddah, Agent, T. Morrison and Co.—20 bags gum, 11 bags gum Arabic, 19 bags dry fish, 45 bags saji khar, 3 cases tortoise shells, 1 bag copper, 30 bags 1 bundle Br. brass, 2 bundles brass pieces, 5 bundles copper pieces, 2 bundles specie and pearls, 5 bundles 14 cases specie, 8 bales cotton, 2 cases cotton goods.

Steamer Renaldo from Hull, Agents, J. Finlay and Co.—157 barrels alum, 351 bags nails, 47 bales 6 cases paper, 22 coils cotton rope, 330 drums boiled oil, 1 tin oil, 165 drums turpentine red 1,721 drums linseed oil, 83 cases confectionery, 2,220 drums disenfectent fluid, 123 cases 5 casks 115 drums 499 kegs points and colours.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fat	26	m 4	7	24	6
		3	55 a	25	8
Sun	27	m 5	9	24	4
		4	41 a	25	1
Mon.....	28	m 6	23	24	5
		5	37 a	24	8
Tues.....	29	m 7	47	24	11
		6	46 a	24	6
Wed.....	30	m 9	9	25	11
		3	13 a	24	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	25	m 9	30 a	20	5
		10	31 a	18	6
Sun	27	m 10	27	21	
		11	24 a	18	
Mon	28	m 11	59	21	11
Tues	29	m 0	39	17	11
		1	45 a	21	
Wed	30	m 1	43	17	5
		3	3 a	21	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
26 (Saturday)	do 6h. 13m.	do 7h. 17m
27 (Sunday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 7h. 16m
28 (Monday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 7h. 16m
29 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 14m.	do 7h. 16m
30 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 7h. 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 26th, 3h 28-7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 28-1m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 57-0m. a.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 8 a.m. on the 24th July to 6 a.m. on the 25th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	2	1
Total mortality from all causes	...	73
Small-pox.....	4	2

Orders have been issued that the grounds of Metcalfe House, the Chief Commissioner's residential quarters, Delhi, are to be closed to the public, and nobody will be allowed to enter without a pass obtained from the Superintendent of Police. A large detachment of police has been placed on duty night and day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE

BIRTHS.

BOLS—July 7, at Birnam, Camberley, the wife of Lieut.-Col. L. J. Bols, of a son.

HOLBERTON—July 4, at Alderley Edge, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. P.V. Holberton, theManchester Regt, of a son.

MACDONALD—July 8, at 18 Lennox Road, Southsea, the wife of Commander W. B. Macdonald, R. N., of a son.

PACKE—July 8, at Meadow Bank, Cranford, Hounslow, the wife of Capt. E. C. Packe, Royal Fusiliers of a son.

REED—July 4, at The Briars, Sands Road, Paignton, the wife of Capt. C. Reed, R.A., of a daughter.

SYKES—July 7, at 34 Bellevue Crescent, Ayr, to Capt. and Mrs. Sykes, Royal Field Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MOORE—SYMTHE—July 3, at Monkton Combe Parish Church, near Bath, Rev. J. Walter B. Moore, M.A., R.N., chaplain of his Majesty's ship *Centurion*, to Millicent, daughter of the late Mr. A. W. Smythe and of Mrs. Smythe, Dellapace, Monkton Combe.

ODELL—FOLEY—June 24, at St. Mary's, the Boltons, London, S. W., by the Rev. W. E. Rosedale, M.A., Captain William Odell, 123rd Outram's Rifles, son of Captain W. Odell, late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of Ardmore, Co., Waterford, to Evelyn Caroline, eldest daughter of Capt. E. E. Foley, late the Middlesex Regiment, of The Laurels, Clevedon, Somerset.

REES—ORMEROD—July 7, at Holy Trinity Church, Southport, William John Rees, J.P., Brynymor, Swansea to Elizabeth, widow of the late Livsey Hall Ormerod, of Haslingden and Ivonhoe, Scarisbrick New Road, Southport, and daughter of the late Nicholas Worsley, J.P., and Mrs. Worsely, of Stone House, Haslingden.

DEATHS.

ALCOCK—July 8, suddenly, at Lynton Foley Road, Claygate, John Backhouse Alcock, Indian Civil Service, retired, aged 60.

COLLIS—July 6, at Summerlands, Dawlish, Major A. R. A. Collis, late 6th Royal Regt., son of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Collis, aged 71.

DYSON—July 2, at Exeter, Augusta Craven Dyson, daughter of the late General J. F. Dyson, of 5 Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, and of Cowbit, Lincolnshire,

WATERFIELD—July 5, at 5 Cavendish Place, Bournemouth, Sir Henry Waterfield G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B., aged 76,

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

NESFIELD—At Naini Tal, on 15th July, the wife of Capt. V. B. Nesfield, I. M. S., of a son.

THOMPSON—At the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, on the 20th July, the wife of S. H. Thompson, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JEFFRIES—At Kasauli, on the 9th July, Evelyn Marion, wife of A. E. Jeffries.

MILLAR—At Bareilly, on the 19th July, David, youngest son of Geo. and Eva Millar of Kathgodam, aged 9 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football : B.A.C. vs. Hornets.
Lecture by Mr. T. R. Koteval on "Lac Cultivation," St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Ask no favour from one who you fear will refuse you.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Piggott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

March .....Gaily thro' the world...Macbeth
Overture...La Souveraine.....Herman
Valse .....Charming.....Joyce
Selection ...from H. M. S. Pinafore..Sullivan
Intermezzo.Aeriel .....Hume
Gavote.....Stephanie.....Czibulka.
Entracte .....Matt
Patrol .....Marche Indienne.....Thiere

THEFT OF JEWELLERY:—Mrs. S. L. Thorby, residing at Rapya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs 268 from her dressing table on the morning of the 24th instant.

BHOWNAGAR.—A telegraph peon of Dhola station, Bhownagar State Railway, who was prosecuted on a charge of having stolen railway tickets, was sentenced by the Deputy Political Agent, Songad, to receive six stripes with a ratan.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Itria", will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 27th July instead of on the 25th as previously notified.

FATAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday a Sadhu was removed to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious State and bearing severe injuries to his head, from the effects of which he died later. It appears that the man had an altercation with another Sadhu at about 1 p. m., at Madhav Baug, and it is alleged that he was assaulted by the latter with a heavy stick. The alleged assailant has been arrested.

LECTURE.—Mr. Howard Edie will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Saturday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject :—"Theosophy and its early Teachers." Mr. Howard Edie will also give Dramatic Recital from Robert Emmetts' speech from the Dock." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Principal J. N. Fraser will deliver a public address this evening at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on "Morals to the Moralist." The Honble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman has kindly consented to preside. The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at the Aryan Education Society's School, Girgaon, on Sunday at 9 a.m., and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash. The Senior Class will meet on Sunday at the Prarthana-Mandir Hall, Girgaon, and will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia.

Killed by a Lift:—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. G.F. Chalk, the Coroner, opened an enquiry on the death of a Mohomedan, named Jamaludin Abdul Kader, aged 35, who was employed as a lift-man in the Alexandra Mill. The lift went out of order on Wednesday and Jamaludin and a fitter, named Narayan, were together carrying out some repairs on Thursday, when they raised the lift to test it. The lift went up as far as the third floor and then fell down suddenly, bringing down both the men with it. The lift was smashed, and the men sustained severe internal injuries. They were carried to the Sir J.J. Hospital, where Jamaludin died in a few hours. The further enquiry was adjourned.

FATAL FALL :—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, had an inquest on the body of an old man named Vanji Ranshorji Desai, a native of Surat and about seventy-five years of age. It appears that the deceased was a lying-in-patient in Dr. Banaji's Hospital, at Masjid Bunder, having had one of his eyes operated on for cataract. His eyes had been bandaged, and he had been asked not to leave his bed. At about 3 a. m. on Thursday, the patient went to the lavatory without calling the servant who had been kept to wait on him for assistance and fell through a window on the second floor. He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died after a few hours The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th July, 1913.

166. Arms—The Corps having been reformed with the short L. E. Rifles, all long L. Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

567. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

568. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

569. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 28th instant, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued in the parade ground.

570. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hoyne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade on Wednesday the 30th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maiden in front of Head-Quarters.

571. Parade.—All recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road everday Fridays at 5-30 p.m.

572. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

Sunday, 27th July. Distances 300 yards deliberate, 300 yards Wantage, 400 yards figure 4. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-10 a.m. daily. July 29th Tuesday, August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

573. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No. 7493 Vol. A. L. Pereira, C.C. Coy. No. 7499 Vol. E C Halliburn and No. 7500 Vol. V. M. Halliburn to "F" Coy.

The undernamed having rejoined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No. 6821 Vol. J. B. Gidney, No. 7019 Vol. C. W. Gidney, and No. 6789 Vol. A. Thorne.

574. Leave—2nd Lieut. H. L. Cass is granted leave of absence from 25th July to 24th August 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 26th July 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available this Saturday afternoon the 26th instant. A competition will be held at 200 and 300 yards, commencing from 4-30 p.m. (Weather permitting).

2. The first Town Hall drill will be held on Tuesday evening next, the 29th instant from 6 p. m. All recruits are requested to attend.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

Messrs. Douglas Forrest to "A" Troop and L. B. Homekerk, to "C" Troop.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

10th Sunday after Trinity.—27th July, 1913

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 255, 169, 312, 298. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 197, 238, 270. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion ; (Corporate Communion for members of mothers' Union) 8-45 a.m Matins (Choral.) 5-15 p.m., Children's Service 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for Organ and Choir.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for S. P. C. K. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Mattins and Sermon Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary Church Parel. 8.30 a.m., Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School. B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in Church. 6-30 p.m Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Sermon to men "What are we in India for?" Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. M. D. Mawe. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. M. D. Mawe ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell. Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Rev. H. R. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Rev. H. R. Barrell Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME FOR THE CURRENT SEASON.

The second annual general meeting of the Bombay Choral Society was held, by kind permission of the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, in the board room of the City Improvement Trust Offices, Bombay. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr was voted to the Chair. Attendance at rehearsals last season having become very erratic as the season drew to a close, an urgent appeal was made in the circular, convening the annual meeting for regular attendance. It was stated that in order to continue the Society's work at least forty members should be present at each rehearsal and that all members should attend at least 75 per cent of the rehearsals held during the season. Although the regulation was considered by some members to be rather severe, the names handed in at the meeting of members, willing to attend as required, totalled fifty (13 sopranos, 8 contraltos, 12 tenors and 17 basses.) This figure has since been increased to sixty-four (17 sopranos, 13 contraltos, 14 tenors and 20 basses)

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, have kindly consented to become Petrons of the Society. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Peirse has been invited to become President and the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr has accepted office as Vice-President.

Mr. Edward Behr, director of H. E. the Governor's Orchestra, has again kindly consented to work as honorary musical director of the society.

The works selected for study this season are "May Queen" (Sterndale Bennett), "Faust" (Gawood), "Banner of St. George" (Elgar), and "Hiawatha" (Coleridge Taylor.)

The first rehearsal for this season was held on Tuesday last, 22nd instant, when "May Queen" was issued for study and very good progress was made by the 46 members present. The next rehearsal will, owing to Mr. Behr's engagements at Government House, be held at Elphinstone College on Monday, the 28th instant, at 6-45 p. m. when the vocal score of "Faust" will be issued to members.

The Society's season runs from July to December and the subscription is Rs. 10 only per season. Music is provided by and is the property of the choral society.

Any ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with the honorary secretary, Mr. E. F. Halliwel, "Marble Hall," 128, Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "PERSIA," JULY 25.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 11th inst., left Aden at 3 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m. to-morrow, bringing the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

McKenzie, Mr J M. K and Mrs
Burn Murdock, Lt J
Sturrock, Mr G
Watt, Mr K
Moran, Miss Z
Hallowes, Mr K A K
Fisher, Mr R
Craig, Miss G M N
Farrow, Mr E K
Carney, Sgt Drummer
Dutton, Mr S T
Melson, Mr W and Mrs
Kenzer, Miss R
Hurry, Mr J
Field, Miss V
Campbell, Mr W M
Smallwood, Major F G
Welfeld, Mrs R and child

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Dovetel, Mr C N
Campbell, Mr W E M
Bryce, Mr W
Bagat, Mr C E Mrs
Reynolds, Capt G N
Kelly, Mr J
Hallett, Mr C C
Bourne, Mr J M

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that their is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

AGENTS WANTED. *General Agents.*

Address: Graham's Buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 24. BOMBAY, July 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	84 1-2	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	88 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities. ...	63 2-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-4	1-3	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 7-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-8	-1	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 9-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—China buying. Business has been done at 1-16 under the fixed rates.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £4,25,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions...£38,700,000 Inc. £ 500,000
Public Deposits. £11,500,000 Inc. £ 1,100,000
Other Deposits...£10,100,000 Dec. £ 600,000
Govt. Securities...£12 800,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities..£29,200,000 Inc. £ 1,00,000
Notes and Gold..£27,700,000 Inc. £ 4,00,000

The Bank Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier. Fair demand.
Futures ... Quiet. Steady.
Manchester ... Dull and inactive.
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 1,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·64—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9 50—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·38 —04	6·31 —03	6·17 —03	6·13 —02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·03 —03	6·03 —03	6·03 —03

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·10 —02	6·11 —02	6·12 —02

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·65, Oct. 11·33.
New York official Noon call Aug. 11·67 Oct. 11·33.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·70 Oct. 11·39.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000
" Receipts at " last year... 1 800
" Exports to Great Britain .. 2,000
" Exports to Continent ... 6,000
Spot Cotton 12·15—20

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·62—27
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·30—06

Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced partially under covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...12 1-8—1-16
Futures month of Aug. ...11·55—15
Futures month of Oct. ...11·34—07
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi 33 1-4 unchg l.
Do. Months— ...July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ...38+7-8 ¼
Do. Months ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi 37 7-8 unchgd.
Do. Months ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...52 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c ex ship ...53 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...49 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...49 5-8+7-8
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Strong.
Linseed Calcutta ... 46 6+6 l. (Yesterday's 46).
Do. Months—July-Aug. London—Done—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...45 1-3+1-2
Do Months— ...July-Aug.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £7 unchanged. July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fine Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 6 1-2—1-2d. July-Aug.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 65 5-8+7-8d.
Copper Braziers ... £ 79 1-4+1-2
Yellow Metal ... 6 7-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—

"Weissenfels," "Ville de Bordeaux."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar
C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 6+3-4d.
D.. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Moderate business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ...11 9+1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Higher prices asked but no business.
German Best-root 50 p.c. ... 8 11—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 1 3-4—1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened dull. Closed quiet.
B A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 4 1-2+?-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet slight advance.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation
Month of Shipments ... }
JAVA SUGAR.—Quiet. Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [July 25th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Bullion...	4,99,200	London	National Bank
4 Boxes Bullion .	1,50,000	do	SupdtP&O S N Co
Sovereigns. 2 Boxes Bullion ..	30,000	do	do
	37,500	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns..	30,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 23rd July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	50	57,394
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	77	93,189

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July	3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened firm at 1s 3d 15-16 T.T., 1s 3d 31-32 on demand and 13-4 7-32 for 3 months' sight credits There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but Bills are still scarce.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146
Shanghai "	...193 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 5-8 for cash and 96 9-16 for the near settlement and has remained almost unchanged during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	9 0
1st Settlement	... "	96	9 0
2nd "	... "	93	6 0

BULLION.—

The London market for bar silver was again steadier yesterday owing to China purchases, and the rates quoted were 1-8 up for ready and 1-16 up for forward at 27 1-4 and 27 7-16 respectively. It is stated, however, that business was done at 1-16 under the fixed rate. New York was 1 4 higher at 29 1-8. The local market opened at 69 5-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under. A morderate business is reported-

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1	0
Australian Gold	... "	24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... "	69	2	0
1st Settlement	... "	69	2	0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	3	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... "	78	8	0
1st Settlement	... "	78	8	0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	9	0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs, allotments were made of 19 lakhs bills and 1 lakh T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16 and 1s. 3 31-32 respectively, tenderers as these rates receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 20 lakhs. For next week the amount to be offered is again 20 lakhs. After the altotments extras to the extent of 20 lakhs bills were taken by Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d.

The steamer which left London on the 4th July and arrived to-day with the mail of the 11th July brings £30,000 Silver, £80,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	11,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	3,10,000
Madras ...	... "	6,70,000
Total...	"	21,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 11th July and comes with the mail of the 18th July brings £120,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns (but no silver) and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	15,50,000
Bombay ...	... "	50,000
Madras ...	... "	2,60,000
Total...	"	18,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 18 July and comes with the mail of the 25th July brings £150,000 Silver, £120,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	35,60,000
Bombay ...	... "	1,80,000
Madras ...	... "	2,20,000
Total ..	"	39,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	8,53,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	10,23,000
Sundries	.....	5,51,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,86,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	1,05,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	34,19,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	10,53,000	.....
Bullion	36,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	.....	1,86,000
Sundries	.....	2,85,000
Cash	22,64,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	13,019	13,460	— 441
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 24th July 1913 ...	2,723,443	2,475,567	+247876
Shipments for the week	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	23,741	5,176	+ 18,565
China ...	} 1,300	Nil	+ 1,300
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	25,041	5,176	+ 19,865
TotalShipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 24th July 1913 ...			
Europe ...	470,893	351,564	+109231
China ...	46,27	35,3 6	+ 10,962
Japan ...	913,602	835,329	+ 78,274
Coast Ports ...	27,080	24,7 8	+ 2,372
Total...	1,457,835	1,257,026	+200939
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	563	4,2 0	— 3,615
China ...			
Japan ...	} 10,027	1,879	+ 8,148
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 12th July 1913, 17,958 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 19th July 1913—10,763 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	...	273,190	273,174
Central India.	63	96,341	160,345
Barsee and Nagur ...	...	111,031	113,051
Berar ...	155	448,754	539,983
Central Provinces ...	80	238,719	358,436
Total Comras	293	1,198,038	1,444,039
Dholleras ...	2,667	280,728	30,403
Broach ...	....	292,760	142,561
Ompta and Dharwar ...	4,915	189,608	} 337,916
Westerns ...	1,586	110,133	
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	307	346,856	125,781
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	2,767	142,608	102,200
Sind ...	.....	118,774	95,040
Persian ...	131	2,828	4,888
American ...	207	34,049	211,267
Egyptian ...	111	2,462	1,828
Other sorts...	.....	4,834	9,736
Total ...	13,019	3,723,443	2,475,567

a Or 27,419 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

The following Statement shows the Estimated Stocks of the different descriptions of Cotton at Colaba on 30th June 1913.

Description.	Bales unsold.	Bales sold but not delivered	Total number of Bales.
Broach ...	19,151	16,357	35,508
Dhollera descriptions (including ⁼ and pressed bales)...	44,974	36,920	81,894
Oomra descriptions ...	2,00,544	37,652	2 38,196
Khandeish ...	80,327	13,903	94,230
Bengals (including Punjab-Scinde) ...	94,148	30,786	1,24,934
Dhawar ...	11,491	5,414	16,905
Comptahs ...	14,470	8,227	22,697
Western descriptions ...	10,664	14,534	25,198
Persian ...	70	260	330
Americans ...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts ...	17,588	4,394	21,982
Total ...	4,93,427	1,68,417	6,61,874

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 24th July, 1913 ...	2,723,443
	3,123,443
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 24th July, 1913 ...	1,457,865
	1,665,578
Less Afloat	10,592
	1,654,986
Less Estimated mill consumption	947,000
	707,986
Less up-country by rail ...	28,726
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 25th July, 1913.	679,260
Difference since last week ...	— 23,793

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

At the beginning of the week the markets at home showed a tendency to advance owing to unfavourable weather reports, and on Saturday last the October position in New York stood at 11.64. From this point there was a steady drop until Wednesday when the rate quoted was 11.36. Advices to hand this morning report a further decline of 6 points. Old crop has given way sharply both in New York and New Orleans. Fluctuations on the week will be found in our usual table below. There seems little doubt that there has been an improvement in the weather conditions during the last few days, and that crop accounts are better. This has brought out the usual liquidation, but it appears unlikely that we are yet in for any very heavy fall in prices. The month of August has still to be passed and much will depend on the weather during that month. Between July and August in the record crop year the average condition dropped 16 per cent. while last year the drop was only 1.7 per cent. The August position (old crop) in New York and New Orleans is a thing in itself, and Liverpool has not been much affected by the decline.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Aug. ...	12 07	11 62	—·45
" Oct. ...	11 47	11 30	— 17
Spot ...	12 35	12 15	— ·20
New Orleans—			
Futures Aug. ...	12 00	11·55	—·45
" Oct. ...	11·53	11·34	— ·16
Spot ...	12 1-2	12 1-16	— 7-16
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug.	6 45	6 38	—·07
" Sept-Oct.	6·25	6 17	—·08
Spot ...	6·72	6·64	—·08

The local market for New Crop has been quiet and prices are about Rs. 7 lower on the week. There has been some enquiry by Japan shippers for fine Khamgaon Akola January and a small business has been done. Fine Bengal for December and January has also been enquired for. A few hundred bales of Nagpur, and Wurdha Hinganghat January, have changed hands. In the bazaar the usual "sutta" business in good Broach and fully good Bengal has been done to a small extent. Rates for New Crop open this morning at Rs. 279 for good Bengal, and Rs. 263 for fine Khamgaon Akola January.

Ready cotton has given way further during the week and there seems no end to the decline. Holders are very anxious to unload and are nervous at the continued drop, so that many really cheap lots are offering. Buyers are, however, still holding off, though there is occasionally a nibble from exporters. Mills are doing very little and seem content to wait for even lower prices, which do not by any means appear improbable in the present state of the market.

The weather during the past week has been favourable for the Indian Crop and reports from all districts are satisfactory. The plants continue healthy and flourishing, and there is every prospect of an excellent yield during the coming season provided the weather continues as satisfactory as it has been up to the present. A break appears to be setting in which would be benficiali.

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD AND CO :—"Liverpool Market improved in the afternoon on some short covering and American straddle buying. Market more active. Spot demand moderate. If anything crop accounts less favourable in Texas and Oklahoma. We have no decided opinion of the market. While general market opinion bearish, any unfavourable crop accounts will cause a sharp advance. Market depends entirely on weather. New York market eased on rains reported in North Texas. If only showers expect sharp rally."

GRUNING AND CO :—"There is more desire to operate. United States signal service predicts warm weather."

CHARLES STEWART :—"American crop prospects improving. Egyptian crop prospects improving. Market may go a little lower, but we recommend to buy on the decline rather than sell on an advance."

LATER.

There has been little business doing to-day in New Crop. The tone of the market at the close is quiet and rates are as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	278-9	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	278	Jan.
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	263	do
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	252	do
M. G. M. G. Khandeish...	242	do
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	133	do
F. G. Bengal ...	22 -9	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ... Barely steady.
Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Total Imports ... 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·35 +02	6·28 +01	6·15 +01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·16 +01	6·12 +01	6·11 +01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·11 +01	6·12 unchgd	6·13 unchgd

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm during the week and the following business is reported :—

Antwerp : About 1,000 tons for September at 14s. 9d. light seeds, 16s. 9d. seeds cotton.

Dunkirk : About 3,000 tons (1,000 tons a month) August, September and October at 18s. seeds cotton, 16s. light seeds.

Hull : About 3,000 tons light seeds for September shipment at 15s. to 15s 6d.

The Hansa Line booked 7,000 tons September, October, November at 15 light seeds, 17s seeds cotton, and later on a further 2000 tons September at 15s 6d to 16s light seeds.

The following are rates :—

August

Antwerp	16s	l. s	18s s. c.
Dunkirk	17s 3d.	"	19s 3d. "
Hamburg	17s 6d.	l. s	19s 6d. "
Liverpool / Marseilles	16s 6 l.	"	17s. "
Genoa ...		"	20s. "
Hull	16s. 6d.	l. s.	
Trieste Venice 21s. seeds 22s. cotton.			

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	5,944,009	3,918,718
Linseed	3,264,637	3,836,863
Rape, Rai ...	923,487	1,019,084
Gingellyseed ...	1,033,449	637,047
Poppyseed	359,041	272,257
Groundnuts ...	798,628	840,635
Castorseed ...	1,524,243	1,062,743
Rice	3,143,281	2,690,985
Myrabollams ...	527,247	742,466
Cottonseed	2,893,295	2,408,136
Mowrasseed	199,285	56,224
Gram	637,533	1,107,979
Jowar.....	489,989	636,707
Maize	5,971	364,840
Barley.....	180,422	63,911*

* Since 1st July, 1913.

LINSEED :—

The market has been firm and advancing during the week in sympathy with home advices. A large business has been done in ready, and there has also been a good enquiry for September. Business in new crop has been brisker and altogether the market has a much more lively appearance. At the close the market is strong with a further advance. It was reported a short time ago that sowings of Linseed in Argentina are 20 per cent less than last year. The weather in Canada is not very favourable at present.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	8 9 0	B.T.
September ...	"	9 6 0	B.T.
April-May. ...	"	9 15 6	"

RAPESEED :—

This market has also been firm and prices are higher all round. There has been a fair demand and higher prices are looked for.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May.	" 8 13 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 8 3 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	" 9 3 0	"
" Guzerat	" 9 0 0	"

WHEAT :—

This market has remained quiet but steady and prices are practically unchanged. There is not much business doing. Native sentiment is bullish owing to less favourable weather in the Punjab.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c. ...	5 3 6	R.T.
" Delhi, Sept ...	5 8 9	"
White Delhi, April-May	5 10 9	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

This market has also kept quiet but steady with a small business passing. New crop reports from Khandeish are good.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p c.	Rs.	62 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	"	65 8 0	
" Secunderabad	"	63 0 0	
Black Kutni ...	"	50 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

During the week there has been a sharp advances in prices owing to a good inquiry and receipts being small. At the close there is a slight decline from the top prices touched owing to a natural reaction, but the market is still firm.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	12 10 0	B T.
July-August	... "	13 6 0	R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	21 0 0

CASTORSEED :—

Steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	35 8 0

GROUNDNUT :—

There is not much business doing but prices keep steady.

We quote :—

Bold ...	... Rs.	51 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

There is a moderate enquiry and prices are steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	7 14 0	B. T.
Aug.-Sept.	"	8 3 0	R. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	... 13,019	bales.
Wheat ...	... 247,156	cwts.
Linseed ...	... 171,570	"
Rapeseed ...	... 15,645	"
Gingellyseed	... 2,926	"
Poppyseed ...	... 5,455	"
Groundnuts...	... 9,246	"
Castorseed ...	... 19,537	"
Rice ...	... 54,345	"
Myrabollams...	... 2,762	"
Cottonseed ...	... 59 224	"
Mowrassed ...	... 53,368	"
Gram ...	... 17,238	"
Joowar ...	... 9,839	"
Maize ...	... Nil	"
Barley ...	... 13,004	"

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been very quiet during the past week and very little business has been done. Owing to the unrest in China, shippers continue out of the market. The Shanghai market is dull and seems likely to remain so. Prices here are somewhat easier and spinners show more desire to sell, but buyers are holding off. Should the cotton market decline further it is quite possible we shall see a decline in prices for yarns.

	bales.
Weekly sales from Shanghai ..	100
Unsold stock at Shanghai ..	75,000
Sold but unchanged at Shanghai.	29,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The market both here and at home has been quiet during the week and very little business has been done. Manchester closes dull and inactive.

GREY GOODS.—The market contains very quiet and there is very little enquiry.

WHITE GOODS.—The market remains quiet and inactive,

PRINT AND DYED GOODS.—We have no change to report in this market which continues quiet with little demand.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOTIES.—The markets both here and at home are unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues quiet with little enquiry.

METALS.

COPPER DNA YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows some advance during the week. Ours has also advanced in sympathy and large sales have been reported by importing firms.

COAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 25.

The demand for Best Steam at the moment is quiet, but several cargoes are reported to have been sold for delivery up to end of March, 1914.

There is a good enquiry for Dust October to April, but Collieries are somewhat chary about contracting except at high rates. Quotations are :—

	Ready.	Forward
Powell Duffryn ...	Rs. 21-8	Rs. 24
Davisons West Hartley ..	" 21-8	" 21-
Desherghur ...	" 17-8	" 17
Hilgers Standard ...	" 16-8	" 16
1st Class Jherriah	" 15-8	" 15
Witbank (Natal)	" 12-8	" ...

SHARES.

The market is steady and rates of several mill companies have advanced during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,670 to Rs. 1,672 1-2 X D, Bank of Indias at Rs. 66 1-2 X D. Indian Specie have declined to Rs. 86 C, D ; Eastern Bank are quiet at Rs. 14 ; Bombay Merchants Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 14; Credit Bank shares at Rs. 13. In Press Companies Mofussils are steady at Rs. 870 ; New Berars are quiet at Rs. 550 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 138 3-4. In Railway Ccmpanies, Tapti Valley after touching at Rs. 605 C D ; are quiet at Rs. 600. Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at at Rs. 680 C D ; Ahmedabad Dolkas at Rs. 133 C D ; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 139 C D. Guzerat Railways at Rs. 121 C D and Central Provinces at Rs. 97 C D. Upper Sind Light Railways Rs. 16 premium. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad advance are steady at Rs. 940 ; Bombay United at Rs. 530 ; Crescents at Rs 125 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares at Rs. 1,495 ; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 2,135 ; Chinas have declined to Rs. 755; Davids have advanced to Rs. 570; Fazulbhoys to Rs. 590 ; Finlays to Rs. 367 1-2 ; Kohinoors have improved to Rs. 800; Khatau Makanji Mill shares are steady at Rs, 1,390 ; New Great Easterns have ruled at and about Rs. 247 1-2 ; New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 1,075 ; Standards are steady at Rs. 1,432 1-2 ; Swadeshis at Rs. 1,725. Phoenix have declined to Rs. 165 ; Swan Mill shares are steady at Rs. 297 1-2 to Rs. 300; Madhavji Dharamsy Mill shares have improved to Rs. 1,497 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have advanced to Rs. 655; Bamankuashave changed hands at Rs 3 1-4; Shivrajpurs have improved to Rs. 22 3-4 ; The Bombay Electric S. and T. Coy. Ld., ordinary shares have kept quiet at Rs. 193 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 176 ; The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ld., ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 247 1-2 and prefernce shares are steady at Rs. 275 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company Shares have advanced to Rs. 880 ; Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 66; Treaches have been put through at Rs. 495; Tata Hydro E. P. Supply Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at and about to Rs. 900 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 705. Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 93 1-2 ; and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 172 and deferred shares have declined to Rs. 193. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Managing Agents or Secretaries.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward.	Dividends p. c. per year. 1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 Half
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld. ...	Volkart Brothers.	8,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	5 0	940	6,535	100	40	50	60	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,257	100	...	39,289	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,195	3,313-4-8	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas & Co.	2,00,000 a	...	1,59,133-9-7	...	500	...	8213-15-3	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld. ...	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 250	2,132½	43,283	105	115	105	125	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld....	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	125	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld. ...	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	...	1,28,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184 b	5,10,092	200	...	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,39,462	...	500	...	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld. ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000 c	...	250	590	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	12ps 20ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld. ...	Greaves Cotton & Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	...	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	...	1,83,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co.	8,43,000	...	72,394	...	1,000	200	47,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	...	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	18,50,000	10,00,000 d	19,37,000	36,65,653	500	800	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khattau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	...	7,036 1-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Goculdass Madhowji Sons and Co.	18,50,000	...	11 83,755	...	500	1,415	3301-1-2	17	10	13	33	...

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM ON INAM LANDS.

Malangshah Walad Sabdarshah Guru Alamshah sought for a declaration that certain Inam land attached to the masjid of Nipad in the Nasik District belonged to him. The defendants, Hapubai and Sidakali Fakir, stated that the suit had been vexatiously brought, and prayed that it be dismissed.

It was admitted that the property was Inam land and entrusted to the Guru, of the Fakirs, one Alamshah, for management. The plaintiff alleged that he was a nephew of Alamshah, and that the property was joint between him and his uncle. He also stated that he was entitled to succeed as the chela of his uncle, and added that the property was in his "vaihwat".

The defendants challenged the statement that the plaintiff was a nephew and a chela of their late Guru Alamshah. Sidakali Fakir stated that, in the presence of all the Fakirs of Nipad, Guru Alamshah appointed him as a successor, and by a deed of gift handed over the Masjid property, including the Inam land, to him for management.

The Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, who tried the suit, held that the Inam land could not be the subject of inheritance, and that the right of the deed of gift could not confer any greater right than the donor had on the property, and that right was nothing beyond the management of the property and the endowment. The Subordinate Judge accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

The Lower Appellate Court held that from the extracts of the Land Alienation Register and the village form of the Government revenue records, it was clear that the lands in dispute were the personal Inams of the holder, and not of any Masjid. The court further held that there was no evidence adduced on behalf of the defendants to establish that in properties, like the one in suit, inheritance goes to the disciple of previous Gurops, and not to his legal heirs according to Mahomedan Law. The Lower Appellate Court accordingly reversed the decree of the trying court, and declared that the plaintiff was entitled to a nine sixteenth share in the Inam lands and directed that he be put in joint possession of the same.

Against this decree, Hapubai and Sidakali Fakir appealed to the High Court, the hearing of which came before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the appellants, while Mr. M. R. Bodas was for the respondent.

Mr. Desai contended that Alamshah and his predecessors held the property as managers for the benefit of the Fakirs and Urs. The Lower Appellate Court had misunderstood the Mahomedan Law of Wakf.

The Hon. the Chief Justice observed that, in the absence of the parties, representing the Masjid, the religious nature of the trust could not be decided. Various questions had been discussed in the lower courts, and among them was the question as to whether the property held in Inam was held by the family as "mutalis" or in their own right. The finding of the lower court was that between the plaintiff and the defendant, the plaintiff was entitled at least to an equal share with the defendant. The court, in these circumstances, without defining the shares of the parties, varied the decree of the lower court by declaring that the plaintiff was entitled to be put in joint possession with the defendant of the Inam lands in dispute. Each party was ordered to bear his own costs.

VARIATION OF CONSENT-DECREE.

Vajingaji Khoobaji and others applied before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, to set aside the consent-decree passed on April 8, 1913, against Bai Gomtibai, the widow of Mahipatram Tooljaram and others.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff, while the first defendant was represented by Mr. Bahadurji and the second by Mr. J. D. Davar.

It was stated that the plaintiff gave Rs. 28,500 to the deceased, Mahipatram, on two mortgaged estates. In that matter, priority for costs of certain proceedings was given over the claims of the mortgagee who was a secured creditor. After the death of Mahipatram, an administration suit was filed, and a consent-decree was taken. This application was to set aside that consent-decree on the ground that the form in which the decree was taken was not consented to by the plaintiffs.

After the hearing of the rule, the parties agreed to a consent-decree, by which it was declared that the consent-decree of April 8, 1913, be varied as follows:—

That the second defendant's next friend should be appointed receiver without security and remuneration in place of the plaintiffs. The mortgaged property to be vested in the said receiver and he be authorised to sell by public auction and to execute the deed thereof. He undertakes to repair the property at his own cost within a month at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The sales to be completed within three months and the proceeds of the sale to be paid towards the plaintiffs's claim, and no costs of the motion should be paid. The sum extended over the property and balance should be according to the decree of April.

DISPUTE OVER A POLICY.

Judgment was delivered yesterday in the suit filed by Mr. R. D. Settna against Kaikhushroo Cawasji Doctor, and others, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Vatcha and Co., defended the third defendant.

After recording evidence and hearing the arguments of counsel, his lordship, in delivering his judgment, observed that one Sorabji Nassurwanji Gandhy died intestate at Bombay on October 19, 1911. On November 10, 1911 a suit was instituted in the court for the administration of the estates, and, on November 16, an order was passed appointing a receiver of the estates. The deceased during his life time had effected a large number of policies of insurance with various companies. His lordship said that the court had concerned itself with the policy taken on September 6, 1911, with the Norwich Union Life Insurance Company, on which date a covering note was issued to hold good for three months or for such shorter period which might elapse until the decision of the directors was duly intimated. Before his death, the deceased made an endorcement on the covering note, assigning all his title, right and interest in the policy to Kaikhushroo Cawasji Doctor and Gordhan Khairaj, adding that the endorsement would be made on the policy when recovered. The covering note came into the hands of the first defendant and was assigned to the firm of Khima Bhima Co., the third defendants. The receiver called upon Doctor, the first defendant, and Gordhan, to hand over to him the covering note, and eventually filed this suit against the defendants.

The Insurance Company paid the money into the court, and had been discharged from the suit. The first defendant, Doctor, died after the institution of the suit, the second defendant had not appeared or put in a written statement, and the third defendants' firm of Khima Bhima & Co., were the only defendants who resisted the claim of the receiver.

After discussing the evidence, his lordship held that the covering note was endorsed to Doctor and Gordhan upon certain trust, and that the defendants were aware of that trust, and the resultant trust was in favour of the heirs of the settler.

His lordship directed that the money in court should be paid to the plaintiff, subject to the costs of the fourth defendant; and the third defendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs including the costs of the fourth defendant.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT FROM A CIRCUS AGENT.

A European lad, named Robert Blodwell, aged seventeen, was charged by Inspector Smith, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate with the theft of cash and currency notes to the value of Rs. 130 and a couple of rubies and sapphires to the value of Rs. 25 belonging to Mr. Stephen Rohan, an advance agent of Willison's circus.

Mr. Rohan lived in a room in Subedar Buildings Fort and the accused lived in the next room with one Joseph Reynolds (35), also a European. On Saturday last Mr. Rohan showed the stones to his two neighbours and left with them six sovereigns and four currency notes to the value of Rs 10 each in a box. On 21st instant he missed the money as well as the stones. The police arrested Blodwell, and found one sovereign and Rs. 5 on him. He said that he gave Rs. 85 of the booty to Reynolds. The Police then arrested Reynolds and recovered Rs. 34 from him.

It was found out, in the course of the police inquiries, that Blodwell was formerly employed by Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., and while there he had pilfered some clothing valued at Rs. 40, and this he had kept with the landlord as security for the rent.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the magistrate convicted him, but, having some doubts regarding the age of the accused, his Worship postponed the sentence, pending examination by the Police Surgeon to ascertain his age.

Reynolds was next charged with receiving stolen property. He admitted that he had received the property knowing it to be stolen, and the Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Before Mr. G R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Stenson charged Yusuf Ali Abdul Ali, a Borah, with the theft of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 30, from the person of a child, the daughter of his master, Shaikh Kadar Mulla Amiji.

The accused, it appeared, from the evidence, was employed as a cook by the complainant. On June 21, when the complainant was absent, the accused removed the ornament from the wrist of the child and absconded. A report was made to the Police, and he was subsequently arrested. The ornament was recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHELTER UNDER EMERGENCY CHAIN.

The Bench Honorary Magistrates, at Dadar, consisting of Dr. H. L. Battliwalla and Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged one Mahomed Jaffer, a Mahomedan, with assaulting Bhalia, a lorry-man, in a local train carriage.

The parties were passengers by a local train, and the complainant, getting into a third class compartment, asked the accused to remove his legs which he had streched on the opposite seat. The accused did it, and, as soon as the train started, kicked and abused the complainant, Fearing he would be further assaulted, the complainant pulled the emergency chain, and the train was stopped The guard came up and the police were informed.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 2.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Inspector Sykes charged Babu Luxmon, a Hindu, aged 25, with stealing a bicycle, valued at Rs. 60, the property of one Parashram Abaji.

The complaint was that the accused called on the complainant at his shop at Mandvie on Wednesday. Shortly after he left, the complainant missed his bicycle which was kept outside the shop. At 3 p. m. the complainant was informed by his milkman that his cycle was lying outside the accused's house.

The defence was that the accused had used the cycle, and left a note behind for the complainant that he would return it on the following day.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and find the accused Rs. 60.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report in this morning's issue of your paper about the withdrawal of the petition in the municipal by-election case before the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court yesterday, I have to say that the same is not correct as to what was urged on behalf of the first respondent, Mr. J. B. Petit. It was not stated that as Mr. Petit was to hold his seat for three years that the application for costs was not pressed.

It was stated on Mr. Petit's behalf "that the considerations for withdrawing the petition urged on behalf of the petitioner ought to have prevailed long before; that as Mr. Petit was to hold his seat for three years, he could not allow the charges in the petition to stand against him, but as the same had been withdrawn he had no objection to the withdrawal of the petition. For the consideration mentioned on the other side he did not apply for his costs".—Yours, &c.,

KAWASJI B. SETHNA, VAKIL.

Princess Street, July 25.

The young King of Uganda, who has been staying for a few days at Scarborough, has been presented with a handsomely bound prayer-book by clergy from London, Oxford, Manchester, Lincoln, York, and Durham who are staying at the Clergy Home of Rest at Scarborough.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A sensational shooting act is promised at the Excelsior to-night, and during the coming week in which Mdlle. Elise, who is presented by Mr. G. E. Stillwell, shows to the audience that she is bullet-proof. It is announced that she will be fired at by a company of soldiers using the Army rifle loaded with regulation 303 Army cartridges. Members of the audience will have the opportunity of marking the cartridges before they are used, and the loading will be done in full view of the audience. Mdlle. Elise will catch the bullets and hand them back to the firers. Mr. G. E. Stillwell, whose clever conjuring and many mystifying tricks has bewildered hundreds during the past two weeks, will present a complete change of programme. There will be many startling new features that he will present in a performance lasting some 45 minutes. There is one experiment of his which is particularly puzzling and makes it seem that the impossible is possible. He calls it "Spirits or what?" Kitto, the patter comedian, remains on the bill; he has this week a double turn to present and some new and catchy topical songs.

The principal film is an adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake." It is 2,500 feet in length and is divided into three parts. A good deal of alteration in the context of the story has been found to be necessary, but the charm of the poem is said to be retained and is enhanced by the delightful setting. It is really a charming production which quite maintains the Excelsior's reputation. The comic film is "Making a cinema film"—a subject which provides untold sources of humour. In addition there is a double dose of "Pathe's Gazette" this week, for last week's films missed the mail.

For variety and general excellence the programme wants a lot of beating, and the crowded houses of the past week should be maintained.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The present is the last week during which the dancers will perform at the Royal Opera House, as the proprietors are closing the theatre for extensive alterations and improvements after the end of this month. These dancing performances have become quite a standing feature and their absence will create a gap in the pleasure of Bombay. An adequate programme for the remaining days has been arranged Three fresh dances calling forth all the skill and grace of her art will be given by Mlles. Roshanara, Mlles Benzoni and Dorin are producing one of their delightful little scenario entitled The "butterfly and Gardener." The former will represent the butterfly, a part that is well suited to a dancer, so gifted in the art of exquisite pose, while Mlle Dorin may be relied upon to make a charming gardener. The Jackowlews are still popular. On this occasion they are reverting to one of their national Muscovite dances but with a fresh setting. The films are five in number: "Kings of the Jungle" provides a sensational drama in which wild lions play a prominent part, the scene being laid in the Jungle. "Arabia before the Christian era" should be of great interest. The pictures show the results of excavations revealing the wonders of a buried city of ancient times. The "Flower of death" furnishes a tragic story with some powerfully dramatic situations. It will be pleasantly relieved by the "Talisman' and "Too many love-affairs" which are of the humorous variety.

THE COURT CARDS.

During the past week the Court Cards have been a source of considerable enjoyment to a large number of Bombay residents. Although they have already given three different programmes, each of which has been equal to, or even better than, its predecessor, they provide entirely fresh fare Saturdays. As the company will be leaving Bombay at the end of the present month, those, who appreciate an evening of bright and sparkling amusement should not miss the opportunity of seeing them.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The exceptionally strong picture-programmes, that have been presented here of late, have attracted many visitors, old and new, in spite of the uncertain state of the weather. The big item on the list this week is "The Rajah's Casket," a detective drama, introducing a clever detective in pursuit of a daring cracksman who has stolen a valuable box of jewels. It is a really good, sound story that will appeal to all tastes.

A delightfully-acted comedy, in which the well-known boy-actor, Bobby, takes a conspicuous part, will also be found very amusing.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A JEWELLER.

A jeweller, named Rajabali Hyderali having his business in Danji Street, has reported to the police that in the months of August and November last he gave one Mukundram number of pearls and certain ornaments set with stones of the total value of Rs. 10,900, for sale on approval. Coming to know that the police had been enquiring for Mukundram recently in connection with a series of complaints against him, the complainant reported this matter, and the police have recovered jewellery to the value of Rs. 7,150 belonging to the complainant, and which had been pledged by Munkundram. The complainant has also reported an alleged further deception played on him by Mukundram. It is alleged that in December last, while complainant was at Udaipur, he received telegram from Mukundram, stating that he had arranged for the sale of jewellery of the value of Rs. 29,000 to the Bhaya Saheb of Poona. The complainant, thereupon, paid a sum of Rs. 5,043 to Mukundram as a quarter share. The complainant met the Bhaya Saheb on Thursday, and was told that no such sale had been effected.

KHAN BAHADUR PHIROZE HOSHANG DUSTOOR.

The following is a further list of subscriptions for the entertainment and memorial fund:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 5,517; Mr. Framjee H.B. Sethna, Rs. 31; Mr. Pooranchand Panalal, Rs. 25; Mr. Currumsey Damjee, Rs. 25; Mr. Sooleman Cassim Hajee Mitha, Rs. 25; Mr. Jeejeebhoy L. Banajee, Rs. 25; Mr. Dadabhoy D. Baria, Rs. 25; Mr. Rustomjee M. Kooka, Rs. 25; Mr. Pallonjee D. Chowna, Rs. 25; Mr. Jayenarayan H. Danee, Rs. 25; Mr. Anandjee Nanjee, Rs. 25 Mr. Cowasjee C. Mehta, Rs. 21; the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves, Rs. 15; Mr. A. M. Todd, Rs. 15; Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dossabhoy Khumbatta, Rs. 10; Mr. Framjee Jamshedjee Kathoke, Rs. 10; Mr. M. F. Pithawalla, Rs. 10; Mr. Sorabjee F. Banker, Rs. 10; Mr. Jamshedjee D. Mahaluxmiwalla, Rs. 10; Mr. Ardesar S. Narielwalla, Rs. 10; Mr. Kawajee D. Rustomjee Rs. 10; Bunda Khoda, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 5,899.

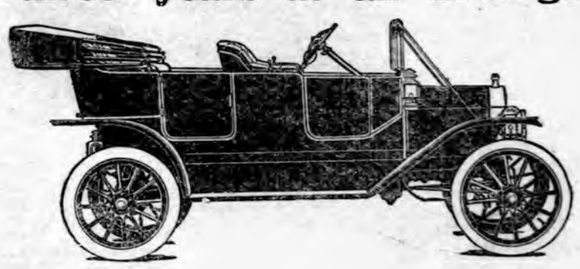
Rs. 3,000

ANOTHER TREASURE FOUND

In the Universal

FORD CARS

Their extraordinary economy in running 500 Miles per month in India for three years at an average cost of Rs. 55 per month including tyres, vide testimonial of a P. W. D. Engineer.



SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN INDIA:

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

10, ALIPUR ROAD, DELHI.

PLEASE QUOTE REF. 2975 IN YOUR ENQUIRIES.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP

INCOMPARABLE
SMELLING SALTS.
The best companion in Sick Room, Church or Theatre. Always refreshing. Always Handy. As supplied to Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Courts of Europe. Sold in watch-shaped bottles from As. 8, by Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Proprietors
OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN,
LONDON.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
has an appetising flavour; possesses great nutritive qualities, and is easy to digest. It is the great Milk Food; is always pure, and is made in a minute. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Of all Stores and Bazaars.

A SOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have word 'Dr LeClerc' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions in English to Colonies 3d extra from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENDON & all branches in south Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

THE
WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	
Nickel ¾-hunting	ditto	ditto	
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	
Silver ¾-hunting	ditto	ditto	
18-carat gold open face			
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	
18-carat gold ¾-hunting	ditto	ditto	

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—
ALICE BUILDING,
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—

FIRE (special Rates for Bungalows, Offices, Institutions and Public Buildings).

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (The most Comprehensive Policy issued in India).

MOTOR CAR (Private and Business cars insured against all Risks at Low Premiums).

MOTOR CYCLE (Policies covering all Risks at Low Premiums).

BURGLARY (Housebreaking and Theft, including Collusion by Servants).

FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Employers insured against Embezzlement or Fraud of Employees).

CYCLE (Ordinary Cycles insured against Damage and Theft).

PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, Etc., insured against Breakage).

LIFT (Lift-owners insured against liability for accidents to passengers.)

INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.

Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

INSURANCE.

FIRE TRANSIT.

MARINE.

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS.

LIFE.

PLATE GLASS BURGLARY.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

CYCLES MOTOR-CYCLES.

MOTOR CARS.

FOR PROSPECTUSES & RATES

APPLY TO:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office, BOMBAY.

Last Year's Business, Rs. 85,00,000

The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000.

Apply for Prospectus to

THE SECRETARY,

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER

RS. 4,25,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

STEWART S. STORY,

ACTING MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY

(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE FRANK LAMBERT ALBUM

CONTENTS.

1. "Look down, dear Eyes"
2. "Deep in my Heart"
3. "Darkness and Dawn"
4. "Bonjour, Pierrot"
5. "Dear Hands"
6. "The Fountains mingle with the River"
7. "Lotus Land"
8. "A Farewell"

Complete, Price Rs. 2-4 Net.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bona-fide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. G." P. O. BOX 535, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 26th July, 1913.

ROMANCE AND THE CRIMINAL.

It was only natural, as the boundless educational possibilities of the cinematograph gradually dawned upon our minds, that we should have enthusiastically acclaimed the powers of the new invention, as powers for good only. To a certain extent we have been justified in our anticipation; moving-picture shows have been a valuable means of instruction, and have accomplished more towards widening the interests, and enlarging the minds of the non-reading section of the community, than has all the munificence of library-endowing millionaires. There is, however, another aspect of the activities of the cinematograph, which is being daily thrust upon our notice, and which is raising a question which we can no longer ignore. It was not to be expected that a form of entertainment, which makes such an immediate and powerful appeal to the emotions, should remain for long unexploited by sensation-mongers, and by those who turn the baser instincts of humanity into a source of profit. Scenes of crime, of brutality, of horror, soon began to take their place upon the regular programme of the picture-palace, and the doubtful morality of allowing such incidents to be displayed indiscriminately before the young and impressionable has become apparent. Especially dangerous are the dramatic episodes in the lives of law-breakers, for criminality never fails to arouse interest, not only amongst the gross and uneducated, but also amongst cultured people who find, in contrast to their own well-ordered existences, a peculiar pleasure in studying the predatory habits of the outcast. When, therefore, the cinematograph-censor begins to ban the pictured apotheosis of evil-doing, we ought, in all justice, to consider whether we ourselves are displaying the good taste which is supposed to be of our caste and class. Are we in reality so immeasurably superior to the young hooligans-in-the-making, who gaze with envious interest at the perilous and exciting deeds of their favourite hero, or who pore for the hundredth time over the paper booklet in which every chapter contains the account of half-a-dozen outrages against the law? If we are truthful we shall be forced to admit that after making allowance for a more refined critical faculty, for more developed literary taste, we are in the spirit very much akin to the average reader of the penny dreadful, to the average spectator who gloats over the successful scoops' brought off by "Bill the Burglar." The attraction of lawlessness makes itself felt in all classes of society. The stalls and the dress-circle were filled nightly during the long and successful run of "Raffles". "Arsene Lupin" still draws crowded houses and still beguiles coin into the pockets of the publishers. It is usual, one admits, to arm the gentlemanly thief with a gentlemanly motive for his crimes. He is, as a rule, depicted as an unofficial righter of wrongs, a redresser of the unequal balance between the rich and the poor. This plea in extenuation of his evil deeds is merely a sop to conscience; we take, in fact, very little interest in his motives: it is the villainy itself that holds our attention, that excites our admiration. We are all against the detective, the injured person, the holder of a suspicion or clue. When at last the hero outwits them all, as he invariably does, a sigh of relief escapes us, and we are heartily glad that law and order have been baffled, that the police and detective forces—costly necessities of civilization—have been set at naught.

If we begin to analyse this perverted sympathy, we shall realize that we are quite unconcerned with the ethics of crime and that what arouses our mistaken enthusiasm is the romance, the adventure of the criminal's career. Romance and adventure become daily less accessible. They do not lie, as formerly, within the reach of everyone, but the taste for excitement dies hard, and there are many respectable citizens to whom their humdrum existence becomes sometimes intolerable, in whom the ambition to be or to do something out of the ordinary flares up brightly from time to time. Prudence and the cultivated timidity of their much-protected lives damp down these impulses towards unconvention, and to most of us the only open way of escape lies in the thrilling adventures of fictitious substitutes. With these worthies we pass through hazard and peril, the tiara of a duchess in one pocket, a revolver in the other. With them we shudder prospectively at the dreaded click of hand-cuffs, at the animal horror of the trap, which every prisoner feels when he finds himself for the first time within the narrow confines of his cell.

In the unlikely event of our seriously contemplating either the leading of a "double" life, or the open desertion from respectability to crime, let us weigh the matter rather carefully, and try to ascertain just how closely the creators of the criminal-hero have stuck to the truth, just how accurately they have copied from living originals. As regards the vivid outstanding incidents, a fair amount of actual observation is used. Picturesque crime is common enough, and the glamour of undoubted courage too often obscures the painfully sordid motive by which the culprit has been actuated. Any budding author, by looking through the files of a newspaper, may find interesting delinquencies in sufficient abundance to stock for him the requisite number of chapters. It is in the personality of the villain-hero that the line of truth is diverged from. Frequenters of the courts can testify that one seeks in vain, in the and demeanour of habitual criminals faces for the nobility and the attraction their literary counterparts. The record of ignoble deeds is printed on the countenances of these social outlaws, too often their features bear the stamp of congenital degeneracy. A saunter through the Rogue's Gallery, the study of a pitilessly truthful record of the lives of notorious criminals, would cure many of our enthusiasts of their romantic idealization of the calling of crime, of their delusion that there can be anything worthy of admiration, in what, stripped of its fantastic trappings, is nothing more or less than common dishonour.

Poets and Doctors. The new Laureate is a physician by profession, and this is the first instance of a medical man being honoured with the laurels. Of the fifteen laureates we have had since the time of Ben Jonson, nearly all have been poets by profession, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries they were mostly dramatists before they were bays. Ben Jonson, the first of the official laureates—for as there were men before Agamemnon, so there were laureates before rare Ben, but they were not official nor recognised by the Court—was a professional dramatist and even actor. Dryden, who was the later Stuart laureate, made his living almost entirely by his dramas and poems and in his plays he had to humour the licentious tendency of his age, and then marred his fame with posterity a good deal. Collie Cibbes, who wore the laurel crown under George II, was a voluminous comedian, and it is said that the political comedy "The Nonjuror" pleased the Court so much that he was rewarded for it by a pension and then this office. Dr. Bridges had some rivals in holy orders and it was thought that this was rather a disadvantage. But we find two persons among the past poets-laureate, Laurence Eusden and Thomas Warton. Eusden was a respectable poet, and, though he is now remembered only as one of Pope's Dunces, yet he did not deserve a place in the Dunciad. Indeed his nomination as laureate is said to be the reason of the resentment of Pope who himself coveted the post, and it was the way of that bard to pillory all his personal opponents and enemies in the Dunciad. Thomas Warton was really a good poet, but a better critic, and his history of English poetry was long a standard book. Amongst all past laureates, Pye is remarkable for his many and various professions. At first he was in the militia then he turned to politics and ruined himself by an unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament. Then he became a Police Magistrate, and ever further rewarded for his politic support of poet by the laureateship which fell into much contempt during his tenure of nearly a quarter of a century. It was the time of the rise of romantic poetry in England, and with such names as Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, and Scott, Pye's is indeed nowhere. He is only remembered by Byron's sarcastic line: 'Better to err with Pope than shine with Pye'. The medical profession may well feel specially honoured by the appointment of Dr. Bridges, who has the very distinction of being a physician-poet. Goldsmith was very proud of his medical degree though no one has been able to discover which University conferred it, and he fortunately never tried his skill on any patients. Akenside, is the only predecessor of the new Laureate in being both physician and poet that we can recollect though, of course, he was never crowned with the laurel wreath. Garth might be cited as another instance, but according to a well-known line of Pope, Garth did not write his own Dispensary.

Difficulties of Female Education. Amongst a mass of dry statistic and information in the annual report on public instruction in the United Provinces we find a short passage, which brings before us very vividly the huge difficulties which the pioneers of education for women in India have to face. Those pioneers are to be found in Bombay and Calcutta, and, to a small degree, in other large places, and in these they have made a slight, very slight impression on the mass of female ignorance, which darkens Indian homes. Of all the races and communities in this country the only one, which has displayed any enthusiasm for the education of its daughters, is that of the Parsis. Among them a great deal has been done and more will be done in the not distant future. However, numerically, as compared with India's great population, the Parsis are insignificant. The other communities have still a great prejudice against the teaching of women, and, when one gets away from the large towns into the real heart of India, the foolish superstitions which prevail, and which are held so firmly as to seem insuperable, are almost incredible to the ordinary inquirer. This report gives one an example. It says: "Among old fashioned people there is still considerable opposition to female education. This opposition emanates chiefly . . . from the older women many of whom cherish superstitions (1) that the educated woman is likely to be childless, (2) that the husband of an educated woman is likely to die young. Many old fashioned people also hold the opinion that female education generally is a mistaken policy, as it is likely to result in undesirable independence of women. The women in Bundelkhand are often physically stronger than the men, and it is said that the origin of the heavy anklets, which they nearly all wear, was to counteract this physical superiority. The anklet presses heavily on the Achilles tendon, and is supposed to weaken the woman. Where there prevails prejudice of this kind female education is not likely to be welcomed, and whether the prejudice be based on these reasons or on others it certainly exists widely." Foolish opposition of this kind is the most disheartening, which the reformer can receive, but fortunately patience and perseverance are characteristic of British rule in India. After years, which at present cannot be counted, we shall at last see the Indian woman fully emancipated, and British administrators will be prepared to wait for that day. Now we can do nothing but watch the light of education grow very slowly but surely more brightly, and seize every opportunity to fan its flame.

Books and Their Prices. The controversy, which has been going on at Home with regard to the cost of books is one which affects us in India. The market is being flooded with cheap books, some of them excellent works, some reprints of the best novels, others, very inferior fiction; and it is now being found that the marvellously low cost of production is hitting authors, booksellers, and publishers. Mr. Hall Caine, speaking at the annual meeting of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland just recently pointed out that, within a few months of the appearance of a six-shilling book, there was a seven-penny edition on the market, and he urged that booksellers must have a much longer time in which to sell the higher-priced book before the cheap edition came out, suggesting a period of two years. That is a fairer practice than the one now in vogue; for, however much we may appreciate the educative influence of good cheap literature, we have a very real sympathy for the authors' point of view that in 90 per cent. of the cases they are underpaid. For ourselves, we have never been able to realise why there should not be a compromise between the six-shilling book, which is too expensive a luxury for many pockets, and the seven-penny one, which is so often too low a price. Publishers consistently and almost unanimously oppose the publishing of new books at two or three shillings for instance, which seems a more reasonable standard, arguing that it would not pay them and that there is a prejudice against the cheaper book (i.e., the 2s. or 3s. one, as the case may be) on the part of those who pay the high price. We cannot follow the argument, for a general reduction in the price from six-shillings to about half that sum would surely, in the long run, create a large public which would be able to buy books when published instead of having to wait for the appearance of cheap editions. Certainly no genuine lover of literature should care to purchase his pleasure at a price unfair to the author.

Arming Merchantmen. Communications are passing between the Admiralty and the shipowners' organisations respecting the arming of merchant vessels. Following informal consultations a conference is now proposed. Nearly all the steamship lines approached expressed their willingness in the matter, but certain preliminery points require to be cleared up. These mainly concern questions of international law, and the regulations of different port authorities relating to the carriage of explosives, while the attitude of underwriters will also have to be defined. As far as can be ascertained thirteen liners have been, or are to be fitted with 4·7in. guns, while several vessels in course of construction will be similarly equipped. Several companies fear that the armament may be regarded as provocative and lead to "misunderstanding and incidents."

The Trooping Season. The official programme of the Indian trooping season of 1913-14 just issued shows that the s.s. "Rewa," which has conveyed so many officers and men to the East, will make the first trip to Bombay, leaving Southampton on the 12th September next. The first lot of troops will consist of mixed drafts and some furlough men. Twelve days later the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, now at Sheffield, will embark at Southampton on the s. s. "Dongola" en route to Bombay, and from that port by special troop train to Subathu in the North. The "Dongola" will also bring out some drafts for various parts of India.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Syria" arrived in London on the evening of July 23.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY AND LORD SYDENHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 11.

Although in the past Viceroys-designate and Governors-designate have been the honoured guests of the Northbrook Society, I can only remember two occasions previous to the dinner given to Lord Sydenham at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday when such a compliment was paid to an ex-Indian ruler, and they were both long ago. The first was in 1890 when Lord Reay was entertained at the old St. James's Restaurant in Piccadilly on the completion of his term of office as Governor of Bombay, and the other was in 1891, the banquet taking place at the old and splendid quarters of the Northbrook Club—it was called a club, not a society, in those far-off days—and the recipient of its hospitality being Sir Steuart Calvin Bayley, who shortly before had come home after filling with so much success the difficult post of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I have always thought that, if I were a proconsul, I should prefer to be banqusted at the end rather than at the beginning of my pro-consulship when I was taking off instead of when I was pulling on my armour. I cannot help thinking that some such thought as this passed through the mind of Lord Ampthill when, in the course of his excellent speech in proposing Lord Sydenham's health, he good-humouredly contrasted the consideration paid in this country to the stay-at-home politician with the neglect which is too often the lot of those who perform invaluable work in distant parts of the Empire. It is true, as Lord Ampthill observed, that the latter are too much men of the world to care, and they do their duty, as a celebrated American writer has said of the members of the Indian Civil Service "without the slightest attempt to advertise themselves;" still I have never known a deserving man, however modest, who did not gratefully accept

". . . his deserved meed. Due praise that is the spur of doing well."

Lord Ampthill accustomed to political banquets, where many eager partisans flock in enormous dinners to see and listen to their idols, rather apologised to Lord Sydenham for not being able to fill the largest room in the Cecil. But I am sure that Lord Sydenham did not consider that any apology was needed. The dinner expressed the hope that he should have Lord Sydenham's support in the House of Lords. The gist of Lord Sydenham's eloquent speech has been telegraphed, and I need only say here that his earnest appeal to all educated Indians to write in such practical work as social reform was listened to with great attention and loudly applauded. Before resuming his seat Lord Sydenham alluded to the South African problem so pointedly brought under his notice by Lord Ampthill. Lord Sydenham said that he was not fully acquainted with the exact state of affairs at Wilson, Mr. Chalmers (National Bench of India), Mr. K. D. Hormasjee, Mr. J. B. Murzban, Mr. P. Keen, Mr. J. Keen, Mr. S. Cama, Mr. R. Desai, Dr. K. Lund, Mr. F. Sisson, Mr. Krishna Swami, Mr. J. S. Cotton, Mr. Rashamvala, Mr. R. P. Jehangir, Mr. Desai and others. The vice-chairmen were Dr. Kapadia, Mr. A. Low, and Mr. K.G. Yasin. Lord Ampthill concluded his eulogy of the guest of the evening by referring to the situation in South Africa respecting Indian Immigrants. He drew a gloomy, but not too gloomy, picture of the present state of things, and Mr. H. V. Coff, Mr. Chaubal, junior, Mr. J. Cursetjee, Mr. Bhisey, Mr. Irani, Mr. Graveston, Mr. Campion, Mr. Varma, Mr. P. C. Tarapore, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Mr. Sessodia, Mr. F. M. Cherline, Mr. Gandevia, Mr. Sadique, Mr. William Coldstream, Mr. W. T. Arnold, Professor Seccombe, Mr. Cranmer-Byng, Mr. Remington, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. G. S. Curtis (Commissioner of the Northern Division), Mr. P. R. Wilson, Mr. George Owen Dunn, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. J. K. Moir, Mr. F. H. Brown. Mr. Alexander was one of the best I have ever had at the Cecil or any other London hotel and the company consisted of nearly a hundred representative Englishmen and Indians. The arrangements were in the capable hands of Mr. Austin Low, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, and Mr. K. G. Yasin and those gentlemen are heartily to be congratulated upon the success of their labours. Those present included: Lord Reay Lord Lamington, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, General Sir Edmund Barrow, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Ameer Ali, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir H. H. Shephard, Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir S. Edgerley, Sir E. G. Burls, Sir F. S. P. Lely, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Sir Charles Ollivant, Sir Henry Primrose, Mr. M. Abbas Ali Baig, the Hon. Mr. B. Chaubal, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahman, Colonel Yate, M.P., Sir Henry Craik, M.P., Mr. M. C. Seton, Mr. Wilhorn Foster, Sir W. C. Dunbar, Sir Thomas Bowring! There was only one other toast, that of the popular chairman, and this was proposed in a capital speech by Mr. Yasin. With Lord Ampthill's acknowledgments the interesting proceedings came to a close.

"THE INDIAN OFFER OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE."

This is the title of a book of close upon 200 pages by Sir Roper Lethbridge which is about to be published by Messrs. P. S. King and Son. It contains an introduction by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, which will be read in India with special interest in view of his chairmanship of the Royal Commission on Indian finances now sitting in London. Mr. Austen Chamberlain writes:—

English Free Traders have not infrequently invoked the existence of our Indian Empire as an insuperable obstacle to the adoption of Tariff Reform, and have charged Tariff Reformers with neglecting the study of this branch of the problem with which they have to deal. It is a charge to which the author of the following pages is not open. From the first Sir Roper Lethbridge has devoted himself with untiring energy to the elucidation of the true interests of India and their reconciliation with the special conditions of British policy and

(Continued on page 12.)

SOCIETY AND THE ACTRESS.

IS CLASS PREJUDICE AMONG WOMEN DISAPPEARING?

(By Lady Muir Mackenzie).

The recent action for breach of promise brought by Miss Daisy Markham against Lord Northampton has for various reasons excited much interest. A letter written by the defendant to the plaintiff was read in court, and no little comment has been caused by the following phrases which occur in it.

"You don't know," wrote Lord Northampton, "how the so-called ladies would treat you, and I couldn't bear to see you suffering it. With your sweet, sensitive nature it would be torture to you."

These words strike us as being written in all sincerity, and I daresay many people will agree with them, but, again, others will not. It will be interesting in these circumstances to glance at the historical marriages which have taken place between peers and the stars of the stage. If we run over in memory the large number of such marriages which have taken place, we really marvel at the proportion of happy unions which have resulted.

FIRST ACTRESS TO WED A PEER.

Anastasia Robinson was the first actress to cross by lawful means the gulf that yawned between a nobleman and a commoner, even when the commoner, as Miss Robinson seems to have been, was of gentle birth. At that period the employment of women on the English stage only dated back fi years, for Miss Robinson was at zenith a bare half century after Restoration. As we all know, Shakespeare never experienced the joy of seeing his charming feminine creations impersonated by women. Lord Peterburough kept his marriage with Miss Robinson a secret for thirteen years, but finally he summoned all his near relations and introduced them to his wife, who, he assured them was an ideal woman, a charming companion, a guardian angel in sickness. He had ever rejoiced, he added "in winning such a woman for his wife." It is pleasant to think that this first union between actress and aristocrat was of such a perfect character.

How did the "so-called ladies" of that period treat Lady Peterborough? The then Duchess of Portland referred to her as "a very dear friend, which is Lady Peterborough," and all the testimony available seems to be unanimous that she was held in real esteem by the class into which she had entered by marriage.

It was scarcely possible for "virtuous society" to extend a welcome to the Duchess of Bolton, who, as Pretty Polly Peacham, made such a sensational success in "The Beggar's Opera." Yet we have Lady Mary Wortley Montagu drawing attention to the fact that the first Duchess of Bolton, whose shoes Lavinia Fenton (the actress in question) waited so long to fill, "crammed with virtue and good qualities," yet "despised by her husband and laughed at by the public," while, adds Lady Mary, the future duchess, who was "bred in an alehouse and produced on the stage, finds the way to esteem."

ACTRESS WHO BECAME LADY DERBY.

The beautiful Miss Farran, who became Countess of Derby, was, on the contrary, received quite warmly by society. In 1797 she made her farewell appearance at Drury Lane as Lady Teazle. The threatre was packed and her reception tumultuous. Six weeks later Miss Farran married Lord Derby and was presented at Court and particularly singled out for notice by Royalty.

Other such happy theatrical marriages which occur to one's memory were that of lovely Louise Brunton, and the Earl of Craven; Mary Bolton, who became Lady Thurlow and Kitty Stephens, who married the Earl of Essex. As an actress, Miss Stephens always had society at her feet, and as a peeress she maintained to the end of her life a vivid interest in everything relating to the stage.

Frances Braham, whose career as an actress was very short, became, after her marriage with Earl Waldegrave, a recognised leader of society. She, of course, won her way to that high position by sheer force of character, coupled with her great beauty.

Harriot Mellon, of Drury Lane fame, was happy and respected, too, when she became Duchess of St. Albans.

Other historical cases could doubtless be cited of marriages between actresses and peers where the principals lived happily ever after. It will, however, perhaps be more interesting to consider some cases who are living amongst us to day.

PRESENT-DAY INSTANCES.

Baroness de Clifford, once beautiful Eva Carrington, must have experienced true married happiness till envious death cut the story short.

Mrs. Bruce, once Camille Clifford, who will one day be Lady Aberdare, is respected and admired by all who know her.

Then our once great stage favourite, Miss Rosie Boote, now Marchioness of Headfort, has been welcomed by her Irish neighbours with all kindness. It is said, too, she is much beloved by the poor to whom she is very charitable.

Those who take the view that class hatred is a real thing have perhaps not noticed that the last twenty years has wrought a change of thought to English women of the upper classes. The best among them no longer admire Thomas Carlyle's "Do Nothings and Eat Alls," either among men or women. Those who desire to bathe in the strong ardent current of modern life must do something themselves. Those who write, or speak, or act, are immensely admired and sought after. Vigorous individuality and strenuousness of purpose is the note struck by many of the society favourites of to-day. Vivid self-expression is held to be estimable and desirable.

CAMARADERIE AMONG WOMEN.

Then a great comradeship has drawn women together of late years in the great awakening which has touched them. There has been a sinking of personal desires and grievences in a splendid co-operation, which is leading women to find remedies for social evils. The desire to be admitted, as are their brothers, to the dignity of full citizenship is a worthy one. The struggle to gain that precious symbol "the vote" is every day drawing women closer together. The women worker, the

(Continued on page 12.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND.

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XIII (*Continued*).

Lady Champernowne moved her thin, white fingers, glittering with valuable rings, along the coverlet, and touched her son's hand.

"Your work," she faltered, "is not going to take you away from me just yet, Jack?"

"It is never going to take me away from you, mother, dear," he replied. "We'll settle somewhere near town—a jolly little place in the country. I shall keep a motor and run in every day to my work. And you—you'll look after the garden and everything."

The thin fingers tightened on the large, strong hand.

"When—when does your work begin?" she asked.

Not for a month—regularly. Bleazby still has his old secretary with him. But I am to go up for a couple of days a week to get into the swing of things."

Lady Champernowne closed her eyes. "Tell me all about it," she said, still keeping hold of his hand.

They talked together for an hour, and then Lord Champernowne made his way downstairs to the library. He flung himself into a chair and buried his face in his hands.

"I cannot bear it," he sobbed; "it will go on for years; I haven't the strength or the courage—merciful heavens she talked about the new hats she is going to buy in the spring—asked me if I thought I could get Carret to send down a dozen to choose from. Oh, it is horrible, monstrous!"

He remained motionless for several minutes, thinking of the gaiety and loveliness that had been so suddenly and cruelly striken down by the hand of Fate, of the dark future that lay before him and the mother he loved so well, of the long fight against Boanerges Scott—a fight which had only just begun, of his tarnished name, of the overwhelming burden of debt which would strip him of most of his inheritance. In all that future of darkness and storm there was only a single star—his love of Diana Kenyon.

And even that star shone very dimly in the blackness of the night. Unless he could persuade his mother to change her mind, he could never marry the woman he loved. If he had hesitated before about marrying against his mother's wishes there was no longer any hesitation. That invalid woman upstairs condemned to keep to her couch through all the days of her life must be his first consideration—always. Work love his career must all come second now.

"With God's help," he said to himself, I'll do the right thing."

Then he rose from his chair walked to the writing-table and began to open a pile of letters which awaited his return. Almost the last in the pile bore an Indian stamp; the handwriting was that of an uneducated man. Lord Champernowne tore open the envelope and took out a letter. An endorsed cheque dropped on the table. He picked it up and looked at it.

"Two thousand pounds," he muttered with a puzzled frown. "Bank of India—Greenhead?"

Then he read the letter which ran as follows:—

"My Lord,—Conshence mikes cowards of us all, they say, and it's done that for me. I can't 'onestly like the munny, for I can't do wot I said I'd do. Pore, but 'onest is my motter. Your 'umble servant,—Greenhead."

A look of horror came slowly into Champernowne's eyes. Then he rose to his feet with an oath and as the door of the library opened his hand closed on the cheque and letter crumpling them up into a ball.

"What is it?" he asked the footman speaking so sharply that the man looked at him in astonishment.

"Miss Kenyon, my lord," the servant answered "from the Rectory she wants to see you, my lord, if you 're not busy.

"Miss Kenyon, did you say?" queried Champernowne.

"No, my lord, Miss Kenyon. She came down from London last night my lord."

"Very well Tilson. I will be with her in less than a minute."

The man departed and Champernowne smoothing out the cheque and the letter on the table stared at them thoughtfully.

"This means trouble," he said to himself. "Greenhead is not the sort of man to give up two thousand pounds unless he could see his way to making more money out of the business."

It seemed however hard to understand the man's motive for returning the cheque. The usual method of blackmail is to keep the money already paid and demand more. Greenhead's reference to his conscience was of course, all nonsense. It was likely that the man was afraid to confess his crime, but in that case he would surely have retained the two thousand pounds and declined to make any statement that would incriminate himself.

"I was a fool," thought Champernowne; "a mad fool to think that he would ever carry out his part of the bargain. I ought to have insisted on his making the confession before I parted with my money. But he had good reasons for refusing such an arrangement—better reasons than I could bring forward on my side. Two thousand pounds is not much when weighed against a man's life. I did what I thought best, and now I expect I shall have to pay for it."

He folded up the cheque and letter, and placed them in his pocket. Then he made his way to the green drawing-room, where he found Diana Kenyon standing by an ormolu and tulip-wood table, fingering the blossoms in a large blue bowl of flowers. She came towards him and held out her hand.

"Well, I never expected to see you down here," he said cheerfully. "I thought you, were a Londoner by now."

"I have taken two days' holiday," she answered, in a low, nervous voice. "I go back early to-morrow morning. I wished to see my mother—I wished to see you. I thought you would be down here yesterday, when Lady Champernowne was removed from the Wood Leaze Farm."

"I couldn't get down," he said quietly, "Well, let us have a chat. How are you getting on?"

"I like my work," she replied. "But I have not come here to talk of that, Lord Champernowne."

He looked thoughtfully at her white face.

"You are tired and ill," he said after a pause. "You can't stand the life in London. If I were you, I should give it up and come down here again. The roses have gone from your cheeks."

"It is the nature of roses to fade," she said, slowly.

Then she clasped her hands together, and looked at him with an agonized expression on her face.

"Lord Champernowne," she blurted out suddenly, "it is not true—tell me that it is not true."

He laughed nervously.

"I'm afraid," he replied, "that I cannot answer that question till you have asked it."

"The cheque—for two thousand pounds," she stammered, getting very red "They say you paid it to Greenhead."

He drew in his breath sharply, but his face was cold and impassive. "What cheque?" he asked, quietly.

"For two thousand pounds—Greenhead says."

"What do you know about Greenhead?" he asked fiercely. "He is wanted by the police. What have you to do with that scoundrel?"

"Mr. Scot——" she began, but he would not let her speak.

"That brute?" he exclaimed savagely. "I suppose he has been poisoning your mind against me. He is my enemy—has sworn to destroy me. He believes that I killed his son."

His outburst of rage did not turn Diana from her purpose. Her heart sank as she listened to the fierce words. Why had he not answered her questions? Why had he spoken as if he knew that Boanerges Scott had accused him of purchasing Greenhead's silence? She came close to him and laid a hand upon his arm.

"I have been wretched," she said in a low voice. "For days and days and I have thought of nothing else. I have been quite unfit for works."

"What have my private affairs to do with you Miss Kenyon?" he said coldly. "There are matters that you cannot understand that you ought not to meddle with. If Scott has anything against me he can place his information in the hands of the police. I am ready to answer any charge that can be made against me."

"Then you did give Greenhead the cheque?" she gasped moving away from him and staring at him with horror in her eyes. It is true?

"Even if it is true he said in a hard voice. I really do not see that it is any concern of yours."

She turned away from him and resting her hands on the covered marble mantelpiece placed her forehead against them and stared down at the fire. Her back was turned to him; he could see the quivering movement of her shoulders and he knew that she was crying.

"I am a brute he said to himself, but explanation is impossible. Then aloud; My dear Miss Kenyon please forgive me for talking to you in this way. But I do not like the thought of your listening to Boenerges Scott's accusation against me."

"I want to know the truth," she sobbed. You say it does not—concern me. You know it does Jack—you know that."

He walked to her side and laid a hand upon her shoulder.

"Di," he said, in a low voice, "last summer I asked you to marry me. You—you said you did not love me. Surely that means that you—that my guilt or innocence is nothing to you.

She did not answer. She burst into a storm of tears.

"If you do love me, Di." he continued, gently, "you must know that I am innocent of this hideous charge. Love does not question and cross-examine. It believes—it trusts."

Diana Kenyon was seized with a sudden impulse to turn and fling herself into his arms, but she was filled with a horrible dread of the future. It was true that love ought to trust and believe. But blind love of that sort does not promise well for future happiness. There must be trust on both sides; there must be nothing hidden—no skeleton in the cupboard. And then again there were still the same objections to the marriage. There was Lady Champernowne, who had greater claims than ever on her son's affections.

"I must keep myself in hand," she thought, "I only want to know the truth."

His grip tightened on her shoulder, and she broke away from him with a cry of fear.

"You do love me," he said, looking at her white, tear-stained face. "You will marry me. Di—you will believe in me—trust me always?"

He hold out his hands to her, but she shrank from him.

"The truth," she whispered, "Jack, for pity's sake tell me the truth."

"Very well," he, answered, quietly "I will tell you the truth. Let us forget that we love each other; let us talk this over as friends. Please sit down. You look so tired, so ill."

She seated herself on a settee, and he remained standing.

"Now, what is it you have heard about me?" he asked. "Please tell me exactly what Boanerges Scott has told you."

She told him, speaking quickly and nervously, her fingers twined together, her eyes fixed on the carpet. She did not raise them to his face till she had finished. Her cheeks were hot and burning with shame.

"And you believe all this?" he queried.

"I have come to you for the truth," she answered simply.

"Very well," he said with a smile, "I will tell it to you I have been a fool, but nothing worse than that."

He gave her the true version of the story, speaking slowly and deliberately narrating bare facts, and avoiding any attempt at sentiment or rhetoric. If he had been giving evidence in a court of law he could not have stated his case in a more business-like fashion.

"There is the cheque," he said in conclusion, "and there is Greenhead's letter," and he took both from his pocket. She glanced at them and returned them to him in silence.

"You believe me?" he asked, after a pause.

"Yes, I believe you," she replied, "but Boanerges Scott would not believe you."

"Because he is an enemy. But you—you are a friend."

She rose to her feet and looked him steadily in the face.

"Mr. Scott," she said slowly, "does not intend to put this information in the hands of the police. But you must force him to do so. The matter must be cleared up—now."

"I—that must be considered—very carefully."

"You mean that you are not sure—of yourself?"

"No; I mean that it may be better to play a waiting game."

"No!" she cried, fiercely. "A thousand times 'no'!"

"Nothing would be proved against me," he continued; "but I have my public career to think of."

"Your career—with this always hanging over your head?"

"Yes; it is possible that the truth may come to light before Boanerges Scott has made up his mind to strike,"

"But you know the truth—you know that Greenhead is the murderer?"

He shook his head. "It would be only my word against his," he said. "He would deny that he ever confessed; he would say that I had given him two thousand pounds to keep his mouth shut. To an unprejudiced jury that would seem to be the more probable story of the two."

She looked at him with fear in her eyes.

"You—you are afraid?" she faltered.

"If you care to put it like that," he answered. "Some people would call it prudence. I have made a fool of myself, but I don't want all the world to know it. If I am forced to defend myself I shall be able to do so."

She looked at him for a few seconds without speaking. Then she began to move towards the door. A hard expression had come into her face.

"You must be reasonable," he stammered. Then a terrible thought came into his mind. She believed him guilty. She thought he was afraid to go into court and defend his honour because he had no defence. She thought he had kept something back, even if he had not actually told her a story that was a tissue of lies from beginning to end.

"Miss Kenyon," he said, hoarsely, "you must not leave like this." Then he strode after her, laid his hand on her shoulder, and swung her round so that she faced him.

"I love you" he said, in a fierce, low vcice. "You must not believe that I am afraid of the police. I am innocent."

"Then prove your innocence like a man," she replied. "Jack, I implore you."

"I cannot do it now. I must wait till I am accused. Di, you love me. One day perhaps you will love me enough to marry me. You cannot believe——"

"I don't believe," she interrupted. "I know that you are a coward. I can neither love nor respect a coward. Go out into the open and face these men. Go to the police and tell them Greenhead has confessed his crime to you—"

"And that I paid him two thousand pounds instead of handing him over to justice—no, I cannot. It would be useless. You don't love me, Di. You told me the truth that morning I met you."

"Yes," she answered steadily. "I told you the truth that morning I met you."

His hand dropped to his side, and she walked towards the door. He sprang forward, opened it a few inches and then closed it again.

"You are not speaking the truth" she said in a low voice, "Marry me, Di; give me your love, and we will live down this—together. You know that I am innocent."

"I know that you are a coward," she replied. "Please let me go Lord Champernowne."

"Not till you have told me that you love me."

"I could not love a coward. Please open the door."

He looked at her hard stern face Then he laughed bitterly and flung open the door.

"You are like all the rest," he said in a low voice, "I have only one friend in this world, and that is my mother."

She did not answer him. She walked across the hall and a footman opened the door for her. The door closed and Lord Champernowne returned to the library.

"A coward?" he said to himself. "A coward?" Then he flung himself into a chair and started at the fire, resting his chin upon his hands.

"No, I am not that," he thought, "But I have made a fool of myself once and do not intend to do so again. If they have any charge to bring against me, let them bring it. It would be ridiculous to accuse myself."

A coal fell into the grate and he started at the noise. Then he moved his hands so that they covered his face.

The future was all darkness now. The single star which had shone in the blackness of the night had vanished.

CHAPTER XIV.

"What we want is money," said William Bleazby walking backwards and forwards across the oil-cloth that covered the floor of his dining-room. "We have got workers in plenty, but we want money."

"I think every cause wants that" Champernowne replied "sooner or later."

"But no cause wants it more than ours. Our ideas do not appeal to the wealthy. We are looked upon as robbers. I suppose we are that, but at present we haven't the power to steal." He paused by the fireplace and stroked his red beard.

"We must have money," he added, "a great deal of money. "Champernowne, I thought you were the very man for us, with your rich friends and relations. I thought—well, I told you how we stood when you came here for the first time."

"I am a poor man like yourself," Champernowne replied. "I think I told you that the first time we met."

"Yes, but a poor man with a circle of rich friends. I think very highly of the aristocracy, Champernowne. The finest stuff in England, if it can only learn to take itself seriously. Worth the whole of the middle class put together, Champernowne, if it would only fling itself into the fight. It was given its position by those who fought with sword and battle-axe. And if it's going to hold that position it'll have to keep on fighting. If it had realized what was required of it, the House of Lords would still be a power in the land. But the nation has no use for young men who hang about stage doors and marry chorus girls, and think of nothing but bridge and hunting and shooting. The aristocracy must realize what it is and what is required of it, and then it will be a power in the land. It must work, devote itself to the good of the country and it's bound to be the greatest force in politics."

Lord Champernowne nodded and looked up from the table, where a mass of papers lay in front of him. The big, red-bearded, loose-limbed fellow standing on the hearthrug folded his arms and smiled. William Bleazby was a fighter—every inch of him; a hard worker with head and brain. Educated at a public school and Oxford, he had started life as a barrister with a private income of six hundred a year. During the first year he had drifted into journalism and had come into contact with men of ideas. Then had come the red-tie, dilettante Socialist period, and then the awakening to the realities of life. He gave his entire fortune—some twenty thousand pounds to the funds of the Socialist Party, and started life again as a miner in one of the Welsh collieries.

Two years later he was on the council of the Miners' Federation, and three years after that he was elected member for South Glamorgan, a position he had held unopposed for the last six years. He was now the acknowledged head of the extreme Socialist Party in the House of Commons, and had no source of income, but the four hundred pounds a year paid to members of Parliament. Such a man, in spite of the advantages of his birth, had fought his way up as surely as if he had been born in a labourer's cottage.

"Until I met you," said Lord Champernowne, after a pause, "I was always under the impression that the working man hated a lord as a saint hates the devil."

"Oh, we are changing all that," laughed Bleazby. "In the old days the tradesman was despised by noble and serf alike. The great lords and the common people were the fighting force of the country—leaders and soldiers. Both were strong—the weakling was the middle class—in the old days. Those days may yet return, Champernowne, but the relations between the two classes will not be the same. What we say now to the aristocracy is, Help us with your money, and we will give you power. If not, we will take your money from you, take your lands, break up the entire social fabric of England. We don't want to do that, Champernowne. We want your help. You have the brains, and you have the instinct for leadership inborn in you. But you must work and fight, and prove yourself worthy of those you lead. Well, I'm keeping you here, Champernowne, when you want to get back to your mother. Put away the papers and get along home."

Ten minutes later Lord Champernowne was driving back in a taxi-cab to the house in Eaton Terrace which he had taken for the season.

"Money!" he said to himself, as he lit a cigarette.

That's the word that is always ringing in my ears. My mother, old Malfray, even Bleazby—it's the one cry—money. And next month Maiden Tolhurst is to be sold, and I shall be nobody, except what I can make myself?

When he reached home he went straight upstairs to his mother's bed room and found her in tears.

Dearest, he said, as he leant over and kissed her what is it?

Oh, I am so miserable!" she sobbedh Sir Charles has been here. He—he says I must give up all idea of doing anything this season—that I must live here—that I must wait till the summer. Oh, Jack, dear, I wish I were dead—I wish I were dead!

He pressed her hand in silence, and was glad that the light from the shaded lamp did not fall upon his face.

I had so looked forward to a good time, she faltered. I have ordered my dresses and everything. One of them came this afternoon. It is there, in that box, a perfect dream. Dalbiac has never done anything better in his life Wasted—money thrown away.

But you can wear it later on mother, dear.

Later on, Jack? You must be mad. It will be out of fashion in three months.

So soon as that mother, dear? he laughed.

Then he crossed the room, took the lid off a box, removed some tissue-paper, and saw a gleam of white and gold.

Switch on the lights, she said peevishly. You can't see it like that Take it out of the box—carefully.

He switched on the lights and removed the dress from the box, handling it as though it were made of brittle china. It was a beautiful thing indeed, even to masculine eyes. Then he shuddered and moved a little so that his mother could not see his face.

Isn't it a dream? she asked.

Yes, mother, dear, he replied in a choking voice. Then he carefully replaced the costume in the box, put on the lid and walking to the door, switched off the lights.

Lady Champernowne began to cry.

Mother, my dear little mother! he whispered, taking her hand and pressing it to his lips.

"Everything is so horrible" she sobbed. I did so want to have a good time this year. It is my last chance; when Maiden Tolhurst is sold we shall be nobody at all. We shan't be able to entertain. All our friends will drop us. And there'll be no money; we are ruined. I believe it is that which is preventing me from getting well. I think of it day and night. It is like a hideous ghost sitting by my bedside."

"Dearest, we must make the best of things."

"I can't give a penny to charities," she continued, in the same complaining voice. "Diana Kenyon came round here this morning from the Golden Light Guild. I have always given them fifty pounds. I had to refuse to continue the subscription."

"Diana Kenyon?" he queried, and his heart beat quickly.

"Yes. The girl is not worthy of you, Jack. It is my opinion that she believes you guilty of the death of young Scott. She gave me that impression. There was a hard, contemptuous look on her face when she spoke of you."

"You must not speak like that of her, mother."

"But I tell you what I saw. No woman who loved you could have looked as she did when I mentioned your name, Jack, dear, when has Boanerges Scott to be paid?"

He has given us till the 30th of July.

And it is now the 12th of May. Oh, Jack, you are breaking my heart. I shall never get well. I shall die. I would rather die than live in poverty.

I don't see how I can help matters, he said gently. It was his mother's folly that had brought ruin on the family, but he did not reproach her with that, even in his heart.

She caught hold of his hand and gripped it hard.

You know that you can put things straight. She said, in a low voice.

"Why don't you marry Mamie Worcester?"

"I don't love her. No happiness could come of such a marriage."

"She is a good-natured, sensible girl," Lady Champernowne continued. "She loves you, and would marry you if you asked her. You like her—you cannot say you don't like her."

As a friend, yes. But one wants more than that.

Well, there is love on one side, Jack, dear—and how often is there more than that at first? How often is there as much—in our set? Jack, my boy, this is killing me. I shall never be well again—never—if we have no money."

He made no reply. He knew that, whether he married Mamie Worcester or not, whether he were rich or poor, his mother would never get well. But she must not suspect the truth. At any cost he must keep that from her.

She moved her hand and touched the shade of the electric lamp so that the light fell upon his face. Then she gave a low cry of fear and covered her face with her hands.

Mother, dear, he said, piteously, "you must not excite yourself like this."

I shall never get well, she sobbed—"never! I saw it in your face. That is why you will not marry Mamie. If it would make me well, you would do so. I know you love me, and you would do this if you thought—Oh, Heaven, have mercy upon me. I shall kill myself."

Mother, dear, you are talking nonsense," he said, calmly. "Of course you will get well."

"Then you do not love me," she sobbed. "I ask such a little thing."

"Hardly that," he said, with a smile. "It affects my whole life."

"It is nothing horrible I ask," she went on, "nothing dishonourable. Half the men I know want to marry Mamie But she loves you. She will give you happiness. And you will give me life, Jack—life!"

He kissed her smooth white forehead. "I will think it over, mother, dear," he said quietly. "I must go and dress for dinner now. You know that I love you, that I want to do all I can for you. Now you must be quiet for a time." He left the room and made his way to his own bed room. Here he lit a cigarette, and seated himself in an arm-chair.

"Money!" he said to himself. "That is the universal cry."

He had already decided that Diana Kenyon could not possibly love him. His love for her was unshaken, but then again it would be a case of marriage with the love only on one side, even if she ever consented to marry him.

"Have I any choice in the matter?" he said to himself. "Is it not my clear duty to do everthing in my power to give others happiness? If any one suffers, it will be myself. And I deserve to suffer for my folly, even if it was nothing worse than that. My career, my mother's happiness—perhaps her life—in the one scale; and in the other—what?"

* * * * *

Before Lord Champernowne went to bed that night he had told his mother that he intended to ask Mamie Worcester to be his wife. Lady Champernowne lay awake for many hours, picturing golden visions of unlimited wealth, of gorgeous entertainments, of herself clad in an endless succession of costly and magnificent dresses, and of her son's swift rise to political power.

But the one true picture was mercifully hidden from her eyes.

(To be continued.)

LONDON DIOLOGUES.

"THE END OF JUNE."

I.

He: Goin' Henley this year?
She: 'Mps. You?
He: 'M. . . .
She: Going Goodwood?
He: 'M. You?
She: 'Mps. . . .
He: Goin' Cowes?
She: 'Mps. You?
He: 'M. . . .
She: Like Henley?
He: Rotten dull. . . . You?
She: Loathsome. . . . .
He: Like Goodwood?
She: Bored stiff. . . . You?
He: Ghastly.
She: Like Cowes?
He: Don't. . . . You?
She: Lord! . . . .
He: Goin' Scotland?
She: 'Mps. . . . You?
He: 'M. . . . Like Scotland?
She: Like Hades. . . You?
He: Lower still. . . .
She: Shoot?
He: Bit. . . . You?
She: Bit. . . . .
He: Like shootin'?
She: Not much. You?
He: Fairish. . . .
She: Like me?
He: 'M. . . . Like me?
She: 'Mps. . . . .
He: Care to marry?
She: You?
He: Why not?
She: May as well.
He: Any old time?
She: 'Mps. . . . 'Bye.
He: S'long. . . .

II.

He: Good evening, Miss Price.
She: Oh! Good evening Mr. Graham.
He: Going for a little walk?
She: Yes, just a little way.
He: May I come with you?
She: Oh, if you like. . . .
He: Curious month it's been!
She: Very!
He: So variable!
She: Most!
He: You could never tell, could you!
She: Never! . . .
He: I'm going abroad.
She: What?
He: I'm going abroad.
She: Gracious! Where?
He: Canada.
She: Good gracious! When?
He: September.
She: Well, I never.
He: I'm joining my brother.
She: Farming?
He: Yes—as partner.
She: Well! Just fancy!
He: Hadn't you heard?
She: Just a rumour.
He: Will you miss me?
She: Mr. Graham! What a question!
He: I shall miss you,
She: Mr. *Graham*.
He: I shall often think of you.
She: I wonder!
He: I don't Will you?
She: Will I what?
He: Ever think of me?
She: . . . P'r'aps.
He: I wish you were coming with me.
She: Mr. Graham! What a thing to——!
He: Will you—as my wife?
She: Oh, I—I—!
He: Do, Millie!
She: I—! . . . Oh, Charlie! . . .
He: Look out! . . . . Yes, most variable weather. . . .

III.

He: 'Ere!
She: Wot?
He: 'Ere!
She: Sha'n't.
He: 'Ere, Ah tell yer. . . .
She: Wotjer warnt?
He: Give yer three goes.
She: Price of a pint?
He: Nah.
She: Bill side o' fice?
He: Nah.
She: Ah dunno. Spit it aht.
He: Yew.
She: See any green?
He: Ah warnts yer, Ah tell yer.
She: Yew kin warnt.
He: Strite thing mind.
She: Ring?
He: Yus.
She: Jer means it? Strite?
He: Yus. Tike it on, kid?
She: Nort awf Ah won't! . . .

—*Pall Mall.*

CHANGED HIS OPINION.

Councillor Barque and Councillor Byght love not one another, and a "score" to either is a joy unspeakable. The other evening Councillor Barque was calling attention to grimy status "and other unsightly objects in the "Central Ward," when his hated rival sprang to his feet.

"Well," remarked Byght, I've lived in the Central Ward all my life, and I know of no unsightly object"

"Pardon me," went on Barque, 'but I, too, live in the Central Ward——"

"Oh!' flashed out Byght, "then I withdraw my statement."

RESIGNED, NOT RESIGNING.

("Well Joss, Leicester!" cries the "Chronicle.")

A certain sage in days of yore was moved
To state without the smallest hesitation
That three things in this world were much improved
By castigation.

A dog, a woman, and a walnut-tree
Composed the trio that he nominated,
Nor is there any flaw that I can see
In what he stated.

But though he spoke the words with point and pith
He did not go so far as to inform us
That all the three received the treatment with
A joy enormous.

And I have reason to believe that some,
If not the lot, of them regard such action
Without a noticeable maximum
Of satisfaction.

But though the seer of ancient times displays
A knowledge of affairs that's truly splendid,
His maxim must not be in modern days
Too far extended.

To take a single instance, though you view
With an approving eye his proposition,
You cannot very well apply it to
The Coalition.

That curious amalgam has in spite
Of a demeanour eminently dashing
In recent times been subjected to quite
A lot of thrashing.

But though its members have been forced to run
And come back badly beaten from the war, it
Is absolutely certain they are none
The better for it.

Though they have met with many a crushing blow
Whene'er they've tried to make a forward movement
Their manners and their morals fail to show
The least improvement.

And while no adage could be further from
At all applying to these luckless creatures
I'd like to note one more of their predominating features.

When they are beaten and they plainly see
That sev'ral of their citadels are captured
They start to sing a song of Victory
In tones enraptured.

In scores they see their mangled champions fall;
They see the undertaker drive the hearse off;
And then they tell themselves that after all
They might be worse off.

Although in full retreat they imitate
The pose of those who're of the field still masters
And philosophically sit and wait
For fresh disasters.

Since in reverses grounds for joy they see
We seize this opportunity of stating
That we will do our level best to be
Accommodating.

—Mostyn T. Pigott in the *World*.

NOT FORGOTTEN.

Sometime since, in a scattered, remote country parish in Scotland, the minister of the kirk, accompanied by the ruling elder, went a rather long distance to visit an old parishioner for the purpose of a "catechizing." The walk was not only long but somewhat arduous, and their appetites were very keen when the destination was reached. Before the serious business connected with the visit was mooted, the two kirk officials hinted in unmistakable terms that their bodily needs required immediate attention.

The old parishioner was not reluctant to take the hint, and at once placed on the table sundry country refreshments, such as bread, milk, and the like. Then, seating herself at a little distance she requested her visitors to satisfy their appetites. No second invitation was wanted, and very soon the board was entirely cleared.

"Now, Janet," said the minister, when he and his companion had finished eating, "we will begin the serious business. Do you remember the text for last Sunday?"

"Aye, I mind it well," replied Janet: "it was aboot the miracle of the loaves and the fishes."

"And have ye pondered the subject during the week Janet?" continued the minister.

"Deed I have, sir, said the woman, an I'm thinkin' the noo that if you an the elder had been there they wadna have taken up sae mony basketfuls."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London, Established over 35 years.

"FORTY-NINE."

(BY GILBERT DAYLE.)

[Published by Special Arrangement.]

It occurred to Ewart as he stepped into the tea-shop that he had now for three days following taken the trouble to visit this particular place of refreshment at a particular time in the afternoon merely because he had found it interesting to be waited upon by a certain waitress.

"It's peculiar, to say the least of it!" he murmured to himself as he made his way past the steaming urns and marble tables towards a staircase leading to a subterranean smoking-room.

At the head of the stairs he paused to bet a determined-looking lady of uncertain age pass. Under her arm she carried a bundle of suffragette literature, and he recognised her as one of the more prominent leaders of the movement, Miss Frances Steele by name.

He dived down into the smoking-room, vaguely wondering whether the lady had been indulging in a post-prandial cigarette. A look of satisfaction swept over his face as he noticed that the only other occupant of the dreary room was a slim-looking, black-garbed waitress clearing a table of cup and plate. As he entered she turned, and a little smile of welcome flitted across her face.

"Good afternoon," said Ewart. He gave a nod in the direction of the staircase. "Does the lady I just met generally frequent smoking-room?"

The girl gave a little laugh, revealing an exquisite set of small teeth.

"Oh, she!" she said, "She just bobbed down to ask me about my life—says we're all slaves; wanted me to go to a meetin', she did!"

"Well, are you?"

He caught a glimpse of the teeth again.

"Meetin'—I don't think!" she said with Cockney emphasis. "I haven't got any time for grievances!"

"Ah, if we were all like you!" he murmured.

She assumed a more business-like attitude.

"Cawfee?"

"If it's agreeable," he answered.

He watched her as she walked towards the staircase and the sight gave him pleasure. Not even the ill-fitting, cheaply made black dress and clumsy shoes could mar the easy grace with which she moved. She had delicately moulded features and a pair of clear dark eyes that had a habit of lighting up in bewildering fashion and as for her hair—if it had not been dragged tightly and knotted up at the back in the hideous fashion demanded by the stony-hearted directors of the company, it would have been a joy to behold. And all these charms he had discovered by chance in a little cheap waitress of a cheap tea-shop.

She reappeared, and, putting the coffee down on his table, picked up her book of tickets and wetted the end of a pencil meditatively.

"Twopence, I think," he put in, helpfully. "I wonder when you'll get to learn the price of the simpler things!"

A little gleam came into her eyes, but she suppressed it.

"Is that all?" she said severely.

"Oh, dear, no!" he said lightly.

She waited patiently whilst he selected a cigarette.

"What I really want is a little conversation," he said at length. "Have you any?"

A tiny little dimple appeared in her cheek.

"You are a one!" she remarked.

"I wish your opinion were more generally shared," he answered regretfully. "Most people consider me as just nothing at all!

A look of interest came into the girl's eyes as she glanced at him. He was about twenty-five with well-cut, clean-shaven features and an agreeable change to the majority of the clerky young men that found their way to the smoking-room.

"Have you been busy writin'?" she asked suddenly; they had managed to get rather confidential in their conversation on the previous afternoon.

"Very busy," he answered; "all the jolly old morning in fact!"

"My word, you are a Mr. Clever!" she said admiringly.

He laughed.

"I'm afraid I must be, since I'm so unsuccessful. But there we've all got to begin. How do you find things going now—do you like it?"

She had only been a waitress for four days—started the day before he had discovered her.

She gave a dainty little shrug.

"One's got to do something—why not this?"

"Philosopher!" He paused and glanced up at her. "I say you've never told me your name, you know."

She hesitated.

"What's yours?" she demanded.

"Ewart."

"T'other one?"

"Donald," he answered.

"I suppose they call you 'Don' at home?" she said curiously.

"Mostly—except when they're annoyed. Now it's your turn."

She did not answer for a moment. Then she pointed to her badge.

"We don't have no names—I'm just the new girl, number 'Forty-Nine.'"

"Do you call that fair?" he asked.

There was the sound of footsteps, and the next moment a severe-looking lady in a black gown glanced into the room. The waitress seized her pencil again.

"Is that all?" she said in her most business-like tones.

Ewart nodded and caught the ticket from her. The superintendent person vanished and the girl picked up her tray.

"Name?" murmured Ewart.

A little sparkle of michief came into the girl's eyes.

"'Forty-Nine,'" she said demurely, and the next moment was following the lady in black.

Ewart watched her as she sprang lightly up the staircase and vanished. Then he lighted and another cigarette, and presently rose and made his way out into the street.

"She's extraordinarily dainty!" he meditated as he strolled slowly towards Fleet Street. "I wonder why her conversation doesn't jar on me as it ought to. The sensible thing would be to change my tea-shop—but then, of course, that's just what I'm not—sensible!"

During the next twenty-four hours he caught himself thinking of "Forty-Nine" frequently, and found himself quite anxious to see her face again. As he walked towards the tea-shop the following afternoon a great idea came to him.

"I wonder if she would!" he murmured. "She's really necessary to me as a source of inspiration."

He seated himself at his usual marble table, and she came to him in a very business-like frame of mood.

"Cawfee only—no conversation!" she announced.

"But I really do want something else!" he protested. "Can't you get that dull-looking card and run over the items until I hear something that appeals to me?"

She struggled with a rebellious little smile.

"No, I can't. If you'd heard *her* go on yesterday after you'd left, you'd know why! Me in my first week, too!"

He thought for a moment how he could broach his audacious scheme then plunged.

"Well, I won't keep you for a moment," he began. "I've had a stroke of luck to-day, 'Forty-Nine'!"

"Come into money?"

"Yes, pots—I've sold an article to a paper, and they've paid me!"

"My word; you're a duke!"

She turned and shot a nervous glance at the staircase.

"It's all right!" he said re-assuringly. "She's counting buns—I saw her as I came in. Now, look here, I've got a grand idea. I want to celebrate my luck, but I can't celebrate alone—nobody can. Won't you help me?"

"Oh, go on!" she remarked. "Don't be silly!"

"But I'm not joking. We can't talk here, and I want to have a good long talk with you. Now, don't get startled—just prepare yourself for a big idea!"

"What is it—the Monument?

He shook his head.

"Bigger than that! Now, isn't it hot—just sweltering?"

She nodded.

"Well, Monday's Bank Holiday, and you told me this place is closed. What do you say to spending it by the sea? I've looked up a jolly excursion—ten o'clock at Charing Cross. Wouldn't it be splendid?"

"What, you and me!" she said with a little gasp. "Well, you have got a sauce, I must say! Why, we haven't been introduced!"

"Oh, I think we can pass that over. It would be awfully jolly—don't you think you could manage it?"

He saw a little eager look on her face.

"It's going to be topping weather!" he said boyishly. "Ten to ten under the clock."

A couple of unnecessary customers appeared on the stairs.

"Make it 'yes,' 'Forty-Nine!'" he whispered.

A little wave of colour came to her cheek. The bell sounded agressively from across the room, and Ewart looked at her appealingly. Her eyes were dancing.

"All right," she murmered, and slipped away.

The sun was shining brilliantly on Monday morning when Ewart strolled into the station. He stood under the clock and waited patiently. Presently a dazzling figure flitted up breathlessly to him. It was "Forty-Nine," and attired in much summer splendour. Ewart suppressed a shudder as he caught sight of the hat with its nodding sheaves of bright flowers, but he could see she was immensely proud of it.

"Come along!" he cried cheerily. "I've just bought the tickets!"

He had never been on a cheap excursion before, and the crowd amused him immensely. They travelled down five a side and three standing. "Forty-Nine" gazed out on the country with unaffected delight.

They got out at a little country junction and changed to a branch line. Ewart had decided on Hy-brooke, a quiet little place away from the crowds.

"I was rather hoping you'd have made it Margit!" she said a trifle regretfully as at length they reached their destination. But the momentary feeling of disappointment vanished as they turned a corner and came in sight of the sea glistening in the sunshine.

"Just heavenly!" she cried with a little gurgle of delight.

They found a secluded part of the beach and had a glorious morning. It was good to Ewart to watch the delight of the poor little waitress from the subterranean coffe-room as she revelled in the sunshine. Presently they had a picnic lunch on the shore—he had brought a basket containing a wonderful assortment of viands.

"Fancy you a-thinking of all these things!" she exclaimed.

It was a delightful meal, and "Forty-Nine" enjoyed it immensely. She had taken off the atrocious hat, and he noticed that her hair, released from the tight strands demanded by the tea-shop, was even more beautiful than he had imagined. She seemed a positively radiant little being. He lighted his pipe and, leaning back, watched her with interest.

"Now!" she said suddenly, "suppos-in' you tell me all about yourself!"

He laughed.

"There's not much to tell—I'm just a man that's broken away, that's all."

"Broken away—from what?" she asked curiously.

"Oh, all my people are hard workers—up North——they run a big business at Rotherfield. Do you know Rotherfield?"

She shook her head.

"Well, thank Heaven you don't! It's busy and grimy, and Ewart and Sons is one of the busiest and grimiest of businesses. All Ewarts go into the business, work hard and succeed—all except me. I went into the business and disgusted every-body—couldn't stand it, 'Forty-Nine.' Business to-day, business to-morrow, and money all the time; bah—how I hated it? So one day I walked away and came to London—I'm the black sheep of the family!"

"You wanted to write?" she asked, much interested.

"Yes—plays."

"Plays!" echoed "Forty-Nine." "I thought it was for the newspapers you wrote."

"I'm trying to rub along by writing things for the papers, but I spend all my spare time writing plays—I've just finished one now."

"What's it all about?" she said quickly.

"Oh—"Then he stopped. He suddenly—realised that this was jus what he could not tell her. She was too closely associated with this particular play, though she did not know it. "Oh, I dare say it's a lot of rubbish, but it means just everything to me, 'Forty-Nine'!" he said soberly.

"Why everything?"

"Well, you see, the family think this is merely a passing madness with me, and that when I realise I can't make a living I shall be glad to return to the Rotherfield rut—become respectable, successful, and settle down in the Rotherfield way!"

A little glint appeared in the girl's eyes.

"They don't believe in you?"

He shook his head with a laugh.

"They only think me an obstinate fool, and they've begun to lose patience. I had a letter yesterday from my father—he says I must decide. I can either go back and take my place in the business, or be cut off and starve."

She looked at him curiously.

"What are you goin' to do?" she asked.

The line of his jaw seemed to set more firmly.

"See it through," he said shortly. She was gazing out to sea.

"And you told your father this?"

"Yes, I've burnt my boats, 'Forty Nine'!"

"And if this play don't get taken!"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"I'll manage somehow!"

Then suddenly he realised it was a little incongruous to discuss his life with a little London tea-shop girl, but in some strange way it seemed perfectly natural confiding in her. He noticed that the tide had receded, leaving some firm golden sands.

"Would you like to paddle?" he said.

Little "Forty-Nine" sprang to her feet.

"Fancy you guessing that!" she cried.

They spent an hour exploring the rocks. The girl was in the seventh heaven of delight. She was a first-rate little companion, he decided.

Presently they made their way back to the town and searched for a likely place to have tea. "Forty-Nine" frankly enjoyed the experience of having a waitress to attend to her.

"I'd soon lick her into shape if I had her in our place for a day or so!" she said severely.

Finally, with much regret, they had to wend their way to the station. They reached Charing Cross, and under the clock where twelve hours ago they had met she suddenly stopped.

"I'm going to say good-night now," she said soberly. She held out her hand. "You've given me a beautiful day—Don!" she said softly. "It's been awful good of you!"

He gazed into the face under the gorgeous hat. Her eyes were smiling gratefully into his.

"You've given me a jolly good day, too!" he remarked. He still held her hand, and for a moment they stood looking at one another.

"I do hope that old play of yours will make 'em sit up!" she said suddenly as she withdrew her hand.

He broke into a laugh.

"Thanks—so do I!"

"Good-bye," she said.

"Good-bye, 'Forty-Nine,'" he answered gently.

She moved away quickly; after a few steps she turned and gave him one last bewitching little smile, then vanished.

Ewart strolled out into the strand, and set out in his way to the humble little room he rented in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane.

"Jove, I shall be acting my own play in real life if I'm not careful!" he murmured to himself.

He reached home and sat up to a late hour, putting some finishing touches to the manuscript. Quite unconsciously he embodied a few remarks that little "Forty-Nine" had let fall from her pretty lips.

"There—it's about as good as I can make it!" he said when at length he put it away and retired to bed.

With the morrow events marched quickly forward in unexpected fashion. About lunchtime he was sitting in the little Bohemian club of which he was a member, when a man he knew came up to him rather excitedly. He was a promising young actor who was understudying at one of the West End theatres. His name was Ambrose Strong.

"The very man I've been searching for!" he cried. "Now what have you done with the play you read to me—the one with the wonderful waitress part in it—what do you call it, 'Cupid and Coffee,' wasn't it?"

"Yes. It's at home. I've been touching it up. What about it?"

"You know I'm understudying at the Park—well, we're finishing up rather previously, and they're suddenly left high and dry for a piece that suits Miss Temple. Of course, there are hundreds of pieces about, but nothing that quite fits her style."

"Well?" cried Ewart eagerly.

"It seems to me," said Strong, "that your play would suit her down to the ground. She'd simply revel in that part of the waitress! Now, what do you say to coming along with me at once, and I'll see if I can arrange for you to read it to her right away this afternoon."

"What do I say?" cried Ewart. "Why, my dear boy, of course it's a wonderful chance! Its awfully good of you to think of me!"

"I'm thinking of myself as well," said Strong dryly. "I shall expect you to run me for the juvenile comedy part if it comes off. And, what's more lucky still, the part of the artist will suit Henry Nugent magnificently! Come along, and let's strike whilst the iron's hot."

The day passed in a whirl of excitement for Ewart. Strong was as good as his word, and managed to prevail upon the great actress to hear the piece. Trembling with excitement, Ewart got through the ordeal. At the end of the last act he looked up anxiously and gazed inquiringly at the little circle of faces surrounding him. There was an awful moment's silence; Saxon Pearse, the manager, struck a match and lighted a cigarette. He glanced at Miss Temple who was sitting with her eyes closed. Everyone seemed to be waiting for this all-important lady to express an opinion.

Slowly she opened her eyes. She caught sight of Ewart's anxious face, and smiled.

"Mr. Ewart," she said in her beautiful tones, "you have written a very pretty little comedy—and a part that will suit me wonderfully." She turned to the manager. "What do you say, Saxon?"

"If you think that, we'll do it!" announced that gentleman. "I like it myself."

Ewart drew a deep breath of relief.

"You mean you'll produce it?" he said with a little gasp.

Saxon Pearse laid a hand on his shoulder.

"You happen to have appeared with your play, Mr. Ewart, at exactly the right moment! We want a piece, and this has a wonderful part in it for Miss Temple. I think I may say you may consider yourself a every fortunate young man! It is not every author who has his first play accepted right away for production at the Park." He turned to his leading man. "And what do you say, Nugent—do you fancy the part of the artist?"

Nugent nodded.

"Yes. I like it immensely!"

Saxon Pearse smiled.

"Well, it's a dangerous thing for us to be all too pleased. However, if we can agree to terms, Mr. Ewart—and I don't anticipate any difficulty—we'll do the piece right away!"

So it happened that an hour later Donald Ewart found himself walking down the Strand with the rough draft of an agreement in his pocket. He was naturally extraordinarily elated yet, strange to say, the first person to whom he felt impelled to communicate the news of his good luck was little "Forty-Nine." He wanted to tell her at once. Hastily he turned his steps in the direction of the tea-shop. He reached it and dived into the depths of the smoking-room. There disappointment met him, for a strange waitress appeared on the scene—an unlovely being with heavy features and ungainly movements.

"Where is the waitress that was here last week?" he said impulsively.

"Left," she answered sullenly.

"Left—for good?" he asked.

The girl shrugged her shoulders.

"I 'eard so—she ain't coming back, anyhow. What can I get you?"

Ewart disregarded the query.

"Do you think you could find out her name and address for me—upstairs?" he said suddenly.

The girl smiled heavily.

"I'll try," she said and moved away.

Ewart waited impatiently for her return.

"She didn't come the morning after Bank Holiday. They made inquiries and found out she'd left the address she'd given them and no one knew anything about it," she announced, "so they filled her place up. She didn't give satisfaction," she added gratuitously.

And that was all Ewart could discover about her; she had left her employment suddenly and had disappeared.

For the next fortnight he was an extremely busy man; he seemed to spend his life within the four walls of the Park Theatre, rehearsing his play. It was an anxious time, too, for so much depended on the success or failure of the piece. If it failed—well he would either be forced to capitulate to Rotherfield or starve. If he succeeded he would be free for ever.

But occupied as he was, the face of "Forty-Nine" was constantly before him, and as he walked to and from the theatre through the busy streets he was for ever on the alert to catch a glimpse of her, but he had no luck.

One afternoon he was standing at a corner of Piccadilly Circus waiting for a chance to cross. Presently he stepped from the pavement and threaded his way carefully through the traffic. Chancing to turn his head, he caught sight of a girl moving quickly along the pavement he had just left. The figure seemed familiar and it flashed upon him that at last he had found her! He turned impulsively to retrace his steps. There was a sudden shout, and then something happened. . . . he felt a shock, and remembered no more.

Now it chanced that two days later, Henry Nugent, the leading man at the Park, was attending a reception given by one of the leading hostesses in London society. Being extremely handsome and possessing a polished manner, he was very much sought after for these functions during the season. At the present moment he was standing talking to Lady Dulcie Delafore, a pretty, vivacious-looking girl of about twenty-three.

"Oh, Mr. Nugent!" the latter was saying, "the Duchess has just sent to ask me if you could possibly find time to help us with the performance she is giving next month. We are doing 'Twelfth Night,' and I am playing 'Viola.'"

Lady Dulcie was one of the best-known amateur actresses in English society, and her performances were always eagerly anticipated.

"Do you think you could possibly manage it?" she asked.

"I shall be delighted to do anything I can—play any part," Nugent answered readily, "I should not have been able to do so, but we've had a chapter of accidents at the Park, and our new piece has been thrown up!"

"Why, what has happened?" asked Lady Dulcie. "I've been away in the country, and have not even heard Miss Temple was producing a new play."

"Yes—we found a wonderful piece by an unknown man, and have been rehearsing like mad. Then suddenly Miss Temple hears that her husband, who is in America is lying at the point of death. You know how emotional we theatrical folks are—she throws up the play and races away to New York to a chorus of newspaper paragraphs on the nobility of the actress's temperament! Pearse was at his wits' end. The part demands an actress of extraordinary versatility and there is no other English actress available that could carry it through, so, rather than risk failure, he has abandoned the production."

"But what is this wonderful part?" asked Lady Dulcie, always very interested in things theatrical.

"Oh, in the first act she is a pretty little Cockney waitress in a coffee-room—I, an irresponsible artist of good family, suddenly marry her—out of pique, brought on by failure in a love affair in another direction."

Lady Dulcie opened her eyes.

"It sounds interesting!" she said. "What happens?"

Nugent obliged with some details of the plot.

"Of course, that's only a very rough outline," he finished; "but the whole thing is wonderfully well done, and I'm awfully sorry for the poor chap of an author that he has lost his chance!"

"Yes, it must be hard!" commented Lady Dulcie quietly. "But won't Miss Temple go on with it later?"

Nugent shrugged his shoulders.

"Who can tell? Even if her husband recovers, the Americans will probably offer fabulous terms to keep her for a while. No, I'm afraid poor Ewart has lost his chance—he's unlucky, too, in more ways than one."

Lady Dulcie looked up quickly.

"How do you mean?"

"Oh, he was knocked down yesterday in Piccadilly Circus by a motor, and is now lying in Charing Cross Hospital with a damaged leg. They haven't told him yet that his play is abandoned; they thought one misfortune at a time was enough for him. Poor chap! it'll be pretty rough when he hears the news."

Lady Dulcie bent her head in thought.

"Is there nobody that could play the part?" she asked.

Nugent shook his head.

"Nobody Pearse can get. He has racked his brains for two days but all in vain! No, I'm afraid the thing has to go."

"But if he could get someone?" persisted Lady Dulcie.

"Oh, he would have been delighted, of course!" answered Nugent.

There was a moment's pause. Lady Dulcie played with the edge of her fan.

"Mr. Nugent——" she began slowly.

"Yes?"

"Do you remember my playing that little Cockney girl in Maggie's Holiday?"

"Of course!" he broke in. "By Jove, you were splendid! You simply——" His voice came to a sudden stop as he saw something in Lady Dulcie's face. "Why, Lady Dulcie, you don't mean to say that you'd——" he cried in astonishment.

A slight blush appeared on the girl's pretty cheek.

"Do you think I could do it?" she whispered.

Nugent was dumbfounded.

"I think you could—I've always said you were the equal of any of our professional comedy actresses, but——"

"I wonder whether you could see Mr. Pearse to-night for me, Mr. Nugent?" she said, looking up into the actor's face.

At one o'clock the next day she had just returned for lunch to the small house her father, Lord Exham, rented in Mayfair. Lord Exham was notoriously badly endowed with the world's goods and it had been open gossip for some time past that his pretty daughter was to marry the wealthy but somewhat stolid Earl Telmore. It was a good match, and Lady Dulcie was thought to be extremely lucky.

She had entered the dining-room when a bell rang and the next moment a servant entered.

"Earl Telmore, my lady," she announced. "His lordship says would you be good enough to spare him a moment. He is in the drawing-room."

A slight smile appeared on Lady Dulcie's face.

"Now for it!" she murmured to herself.

She made her way across the tiny hall to the drawing-room. A heavy-looking young man was standing in front of the fireplace. He was rather red in the face.

"Hallos, Jim!" said the girl lightly. "I didn't expect you now. Won't you come in to lunch?"

"No, I don't want lunch now," said his lordship rather shortly. "The fact is—" He paused.

"Well?" said Lady Dulcie quietly. Despite her subdued tone, there was a gleam of suppressed excitement in her eyes.

"Well, some silly ass down at the club tells me you've arranged with the manager at the Park to play a part in the new piece."

"Oh!" she said.

"Of course, it's all rot, and I told him so. But I thought I'd just look in to see how the tale got about."

"It isn't rot, Jim," she answered calmly. "It's quite true. I've promised Saxon Pearse to play the chief part in his new piece. Miss Temple has had to rush off to America."

"His lordship seemed to find some difficulty in speaking.

"Good Lord," he ejaculated at last. "But, I say, Dulcie, you can't do it!" he blurted out. "It's all right your playing on the amateur stage, and, of course, you're slinkin' good, old gal; but to appear as professional—oh, hang it all, you can't!"

Lady Dulcie smiled sweetly.

"But I'm going to, Jim!"

He grew thoroughly angry.

"Well, I say you're not to, so there!" he cried.

She drew herself up.

"I don't think you're quite yourself, Jim! I may remind you that I don't except to take my order from you—yet."

He seemed to grow redder still.

"Look here, I've put up with no end of your pranks; you've cut all sorts of mad capers which I shouldn't approve of if you were my twife, and I've said nothing. But this is the limit! If you're actually set on appearing as a paid professional, and you carry it out—well, it ends matters between us, that's all."

She had grown a trifle pale, but was quite composed.

"Thank you, Jim, for being so explicit. I hope you won't mind my saying I think your attitude a trifle ridiculous."

"Well, there it is, anyhow. What's it going to be—are you going to please me or yourself?"

For a moment the girl did not speak. Then she thought of a man lying in the hospital with a broken leg.

"I'm going to play the leading part in the new piece at the Park Theatre," she said in a low, distinct voice. And as she uttered the words she knew she knew she was throwing away the chance of becoming one of the richest women in England.

One day some three weeks later an excited theatrical manager—it was Saxon Pearse—was standing by the side of a man who lay stretched on a bed.

"We've done it, Ewart. Here you are!" he exclaimed tapping a pile of newspapers. "Every one of them enthusiastic—fine reading for you, my boy!"

Ewart's eyes were glistening.

"It's a success?

"Success!" echoed Pearse; "I haven't had such a one before in my life! I wish you'd been there! There were half a dozen curtains at the end of the first two acts, and when the curtain finally fell—ah, it did me good to hear it! Your fortune's made, Ewart! The libraries have booked the house solid for the next four months, and all the big people are rushing for the remaining rights! But perhaps I'm talking too much for you?"

"No, no!" cried Ewart eagerly.

"And yow owe it all to Lady Dulcie. When I engaged her I confess I only thought it would be a good advertising move to have a leading society amateur in the role. I knew, of course, she was a good actress, but I had no idea she had it in her to play 'Effie' like that! She's wonderful, Ewart, and the ovation she had was tremendous!"

"Whatever made a lady of her position want to appear in the piece!" asked Ewart.

Pearse made a little gesture.

"Vanity probably; but whatever it was, she has done the trick! Read what the papers have to say on her—you and she divide the honours! You're both famous!" Pearse paused for breath. "I thought Una Temple would be good, but Lady Dulcie makes her look like an amateur!" He laughed. "By the way, Miss Temple's husband has sufficiently recovered to allow of her paying some slight attention to mundane affairs. She has cabled for me to let her play the part in America already!"

He laid the papers on Ewart's couch.

"Well, I'm going to leave you to feast on them," he said, holding out his hand. "They'll make you simply want to be carried on a stretcher to see the piece. "Au revoir!"

He vanished, and left Ewart a prey to conflicting emotions. He was famous! The almost incredible had happened; and his first play had put him into the position that others struggled perhaps twenty years for, and then did not reach.

It was quite a month afterwards that, with the aid of sticks, he managed to hobble into a seat at the back of the circle of the Park Theatre. He succeeded in getting in without being recognised by any of the officials. He felt he wanted to see the piece by himself—see his own work for the first time without being obliged to speak to anyone.

The theatre was packed. The piece had verified all Pearse's anticipations and was the talk of London. It had become one of those successes which occur in theatre-land perhaps once in a dozen years, and people from all grades of society were irresistibly drawn to it.

He was strangely excited. He hardly listened to the orchestra playing; presently, however, he was conscious that it had ceased—a hush had spread over the audience. The curtain was rising on the first act.

It was the tea-shop scene—a wonderfully realistic affair. Ewart saw the steaming urns, the marble-topped tables, and his mind went back to the subterranean coffee-room where he had met.

A customer sitting at one of the tables pressed a bell. There was a moment's pause, then, as a trim-looking, black-garbed figure with white apron tripped on to the stage, a sudden burst of applause came from the audience. It was the entrance of "Effie."

Ewart gave a start as he caught sight of her. He leant forward in his seat, his eyes almost starting from his head. As the applause died away he heard her speak:

"Cawfee?"

There was no doubt—the familiar voice was conclusive—it was "Forty-Nine"!—the girl he had been thinking of every day since the wonderful Bank Holiday they had spent together, the original of his "Effie," and she was playing it herself!

He watched her in a maze of bewilderment. What it all meant he did not know, but as he sat drinking in her performance he realised what everyone else in town knew by now—that she was a marvellous actress.

Two hours later, when the play was over, he met her again.

"I am quite in the dark, but I feel I owe everything to you," he stammered.

She laughed and turned to an elderly lady who was sitting behind her.

"I think you've met miss Steele before?" she said.

Ewart bowed and recognised the suffragette leader he had seen emerging from the smoking-room of the tea-shop.

"I've been upbraiding her, Mr. Ewart!" she said. "Now that she has become a successful actress she has apparently abandoned our cause. She was enthusiastic at the start, even consented to go and work as a waitress for a week, so as to be able to lecture on the hardships of the life; instead of which she uses the experience to take the chief part in your play—it's too bad! She even says now that the life for a girl isn't so intolerable, which, of course, is absurd!"

Ewart caught Lady Dulcie's eye. They both smiled. The explanation of the mystery was complete. But how she had fooled him!

"You didn't find it so bad, then?" he said.

A little wave of colour swept over her cheek.

"I said it had its compensations—such as Sundays and the occasional Bank Holiday," she added, and there was a gleam of amusement in the dark eyes.

One day some months later Ewart and she were again standing on the seashore at Hybrooke. To celebrate the two-hundredth performance of the piece he had motored down a party for a picnic, and his fancy had led him to select the quaint little town. Perhaps he had a motive, too.

"Do you wish I'd made it 'Margit'?" he said.

They had wandered away from the others and were sitting on a groyne running out into the sea. She smiled at the remainder.

"That was the best day I can remember!" she said.

An eager look came into his face.

"Was it? It was for me! Why, if you hadn't come, and I hadn't told you about the play, and what it meant to me——" He came to a stop.

There was a moment's silence. Then he looked at her.

"Do you know, something has been rather worrying me lately."

She did not speak.

"You know how grateful I am to you—how I recognise that it's due to you I've been able to escape Rotherfield?"

"Let's take all that as said, shall we?"

"Yes, but I know now that when the generous idea occurred to you of stepping into the breach and helping me, it resulted in a great sacrifice on your part."

He had heard how her decision had ended her engagement.

"I merely followed my own inclinations," she said lightly. She turned to him and laid a hand on his sleeve. "We both burnt our boats! I don't regret it, and I know you don't. What matters if we're happy!"

"Happy, yes, but——"

He broke off and turned hesitatingly towards her.

"'Forty-Nine,'" he whispered, "I'm a glutton——" He stopped again.

She caught up an imaginary book of tickets.

"Is there anything else?" she asked professionally.

"Yes, but it's not on the menu!"

He saw a soft look creep into her eyes. His head seemed in a whirl.

"I hardly dare ask for it——"

Her lips parted in a smile.

"I should risk it," she murmured.

He suddenly caught hold of her hand.

"I will!" he cried. "'Forty-Nine,' will you give me—yourself?"

Her advice proved to be sound.

The cynical person was standing in front of a part of an exhibition of local art talent labelled "Art Objects."

"Well, I suppose Art does object, and I can't blame her, but there doesn't seem to be any help for it," he said.

MY LADY'S TOILET.

CARE OF THE TEETH AND LIPS.

It is a well-known maxim that in attention to detail lies the success of the whole, and the minute attention to essentials is certainly the groundwork of all good results in the matter of the general appearance, and one item neglected and uncared for will entirely spoil an otherwise good turn-out. Not that I consider the teeth as a detail at all, for they are, in every way, of the most tremendous importance. In the first place, if they are not kept in excellent condition, they cannot do their work—the proper chewing and mastication of the food—and on this depends the whole health of the body to a degree impossible to exaggerate. Badly masticated food always spells indigestion and indigestion means a bad, dull-coloured skin, a red nose, and a hundred other evils not so visible to the sight but of even greater importance.

VISITS TO THE DENTIST.

Therefore it is absolutely necessary to have the teeth carefully looked after and attended to at stated intervals by a dentist. Even when there is no pain, no particular tooth aching, to draw attention to the fact that there is something wrong, it is well to pay regular visits to a dentist, who will fill up small cavities, remove tartar, and tell us if our teeth are in proper hygienic condition. Some slight irregularity which causes one to chew on one side only of the mouth, for instance, means a great deal more than it seems, and affects the shape of the lips and may enlarge one side of the face. Another item to carefully avoid is the formation of tiny cavities, and nothing really helps here but a visit to the dentist.

SYSTEMATIC BRUSHING.

One great point on which too much stress cannot possibly be laid is the cleansing of the teeth at night before going to bed. This is far more important really than the brushing of them in the morning, for it is during the long hours of the night, when the mouth is closed, that the enemies of the teeth do their worst work. The teeth should be thoroughly and carefully brushed, and the mouth washed out with a disinfectant lotion or mouth wash. In the morning they may be cleansed with a good tooth paste or powder, but the night washing is an absolute necessity. Every woman will agree that even and well-preserved teeth, of a good colour, add immensely to the attractiveness of a face, but it is perfectly astounding how little trouble the majority of people will take to acquire or preserve that attraction. False teeth, however well made, are never one half so good as one's own, and yet people seem to neglect their teeth quite casually, and think they can replace them when they are gone with something just as good or better.

CONCERNING BRUSHES.

It is a good plan to wash out the mouth, whenever possible, after each meal, and for teeth which grow close together dental silk should be passed between them to keep the intercstices between them absolutely cleansed. The tooth brush used should be made of bristles which are neither hard for very soft: and which are of uneven lengths, for so they will reach into the irregular hollows and shapes of each special molar in a much more efficient manner. If the, bristles are too hard, the constant friction will wear away the enamel or hurt the gums, while if they are too soft they will never penetrate into the hollows or get between the teeth separately. Hard and vigorous brushing is not the best method; a light, firm action is much better and the movement of the brush up and down, pressing it against and between the teeth is much more likely to cleanse them than the ordinary backward and forward movement. Then care must be taken that the inside of the teeth are brushed, for numbers of people only brush the tops and outside; in fact the whole mouth should be carefully attended to, not only the part which shows, and children should be taught to do this from their first set of milk-teeth.

WHEN A TONIC IS NEEDED.

The lips should be soft and red—moist, but not wet. The skin of the lips is most delicate and breaks and cracks almost more easily than on any other portion of the body. The saliva of the mouth, it is said, is the best tonic for the lips, and for a healthy mouth nothing more is necessary or desirable. But a good reliable lip salve is of use in very cold weather or when taking exercise in a biting wind. Pale, colourless lips generally mean anæmia, and for this a good tonic is a better remedy than any lip salve!—E. E. in the "Pall Mall."

AT THE "SIGN OF THE SMILE."

We're weary a-walking the Highway of Life;
We're fretted and flustered with worry and strife.
Let us drop by the wayside the heavy old load
And rest at the inn at the turn of the road,
Let us tarry a while
At the "Sign of the Smile."

Ho, the "Sign of the Smile" is a jolly old inn,
With gargoyles about it that do naught but grin,
There's always a laugh, and a shoulder to whack,
And an echo that ever will answer us back:
Let us tarry a while
At the 'Sign of the Smile.'

At the "Sign of the Smile" we will linger long there,
For the strictest of rules is the ban upon care,
And the guests must forget there are such things as years,
And never shed any but laughter-brought tears.
Let us tarry a while
At the "Sign of the Smile."

There'll be flagons of jollity for us to sip,
And many and many a rollicking quit,
Though the jokes may be old, like top juice of the vine:
They mellow with age to the richest of wine.
Let us tarry a while
At the "Sign of the Smile."

Let us tarry a while at the "Sign of the Smile,"
Forget all our griefs in the joys that beguile.
Let us pleasure the noon till it changes to night,
Then up with our loads, and we'll find they are light,
If we tarry a while
At the "Sign of the Smile."

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, July 3.

My dear Madeline,

Between philanthropy and "Causes" bazaars and ordinary parties every minute of the day, and a greater part of the minutes of the night, seem to be used up. Many people who desire to see this world a fairer and a sweeter place, are attending the meetings of the Fifth International Congress, for the suppression of the White Slave Traffic. Some of us are delegates. For instance, I am one of those who represent the Divorce Reform Union. This Union consists of a body of people who desired to see the divorce laws improved, and they urge the Government to take action, according to the advice given by the famous Divorce Commission. To return, however, to the Congress. Addresses are given in all languages, Lord and Lady Aberdeen will speak, then a Spanish Bishop, then our Archbishop of Canterbury, then some weighty German will be followed by a brilliant Frenchman, fiery and eloquent. The best speaker I have heard is certainly the Archbishop of Canterbury. "Why," he demanded, "as I have to stand on this platform, at this period of the world's history and talk of the injury which is being done to the women of the world?" It is a sad subject and perhaps you will not care to hear more about it, but if we may stop this wrong by conferring together, then let us talk and confer.

Great honour is being done to the delegates, especially the foreign delegates. The King gave a party for them at Windsor Castle, the Duchess of Albany entertained us all one evening at the Grafton Galleries, another evening the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Brassey entertained us. India is represented by two delegates, Sir Charles Cleveland, the head of the Indian police and a Mr. Seton. Let us hope that much good may come out of these meetings. Another social function, in which I have been interested, was a dinner given by the members of the Women Writers, Suffrage League. Mrs. Flora Annie Steel spoke her views, as to why women should have the vote, in answer to a speech by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, laying down the principle that women must not have the vote. It appears it is a design of Heaven that women were created to vote for local government affairs, but that we should be transgressing the laws from on High if we allow them to vote on Imperial affairs.

Mrs. Steel is a mystic and a fine speaker, and Mrs. Humphrey Ward is also a good speaker, but the curious thing is that Mrs. Steel is ultra feminine, with a tender, gentle, way of handling things, and Mrs. Humphrey Ward, who thinks women are not yet highly enough developed to be allowed to be free citizens even as their brothers, has a hard masculine way of talking. Another able witty speaker on the Suffrage side was Miss Selby MacNaughton, the popular author of the "Lame Dog's Diary." The Antis find it difficult to have many women writers to their point of view. The only prominent women writers, besides Mrs. Ward, who proclaim themselves against women's suffrage are Marie Correlli and Mrs. Perrin. You know the latter's delightful Indian stories, and I am sure you have shuddered as I have done over the ghost story in the collection called "East of Suez."

The dinner was a great success: over 220 people were present and many came to the reception which followed. India was represented by the poetess Mrs. Sorajini Naidu and by Mr. Jinnah, barrister from Bombay. Some people, refused to come to the dinner, because they felt it would be heartless when other women were hunger-striking in prison. As a matter of fact when the day came, the prisoners had all been released under the Cat and Mouse Act. I don't believe this Act will work very successfully, the mice seem to disappear from under the nose of the police, and are no more seen.

To turn to a more soothing subject, I must say a word about the Horticultural Society's summer flower show at Holland House. The historic old house and grounds are so perfect in themselves, and we were allowed to wander at will through the private garden, but not through the house. The great gardens were practically given up to roses. Borders of roses all along the paths and roses climbing up trellis work and nodding above artificial lakes. The scene inside Holland Park is so rural that as we walked up the great avenue, we would not believe we had but a moment ago left Kensington High Street, that most prosaic of highways. The Japanese irises that overhung the water gardens were splendid variation of our dear old friend, the common iris. It is the wonderful thing about these gorgeous flower shows, that every year new varieties of flowers appear to astonish and delight us.

Now, before closing I must just tell you, how I saw our old friend Beerbohm Tree as Malrolio in "Twelfth Night." He is doing some of Shakespeare's plays and as usual is staging them magnificently. Malrolio is one of his best parts and we had many a hearty laugh. Phillis Neilson Terry was quite charming, and made a dashing page. After all there is no one like Shakespeare and it is cheering to see the great revival of interest that is being taken in his plays.

A new feature at London parties this year is an influx of musical artists to amuse us. At one very grand party Harry Lauder appeared and insisted on all joining in the chorus of a very vulgar Scotch song. You should have seen all old ladies in tiaras nodding in time to the music. At another party we were kept in row of laughter by Prince, the famous ventriloquist, and at yet another party we were thrilled by two famous music-hall artists doing the new tango dance. Another time I must tell you more about this astonishing dance.

Always your friend,

ROSAMUND.

An Irishman was one day engaged at stone-breaking on the roadside, and not being used to the work could not get on very fast. A friend of his who chanced to pass by as Pat was belabouring a large stone with renewed vigour, tried to show him the right way, and taking the hammer from him broke the stone with ease.

Said Pat, "Sure, now, and it be easy for ye to break the stone afther I have been softening it for the last half-hour."

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"THE WORKS OF FRANCIS THOMPSON":—In three volumes (6s. each. Burns and Oats). Wanted—a new classification of poets. In this age, so prolific of poetry, including good poetry, we can no longer be content with the old rough division into 'poets' and 'minor poets.' A fresh category is needed. The new volume of "Nineteenth Century Poetry" demands further subdivision, apart from the fact that we are too near it to have the benefit of Time's sifting finger. Take up almost any anthology of English poetry, and you will find that at least a third of all English and lyric poetry was produced after Wordsworth's birth; and the quality, as well as the quantity, belongs to the nineteenth century. No wonder our rough division into 'poets' and 'minor poets' no longer suffices. What, for instance, are we to do with Mathew Arnold, with Swinburne, Meredith, Francis Thompson? It is absurd to speak of such masters of language or of thought as 'minor poets.' A minor poet is one who does again nicely something that has been better done by a better man before. But no one ever wrote like Swinburne, or Meredith, or Thompson before. When the parts are described as "sublime," "daemonic," "impossible of intensification" (expressions commonly used of Thompson's poetry) it is clear that the whole cannot be a minor production. We need some new word e.g. major to describe these great ones, who are yet not the greatest.

It is, at any rate, to this middle group that Francis Thompson belongs. His work is extraordinarily good all through, swift, strong, compelling. He never dropped to a lower level of careless or half-inspired work. He was never diffuse, cold or banal; for the furnace where he wrought out his thoughts, was ever at white heat, and he was incapable of writing pure pathos like Wordsworth. On the other hand, he was incapable of Wordsworth's sublime simplicity, his majestic inevitableness. Thompson is too subtle, recondite, even precious in his style ever to be a popular poet, and he will probably remain for most readers the poet of one inspired one, one fiery flame of intense thought, *The Hound of Heaven*, which, with its "deliberate speed, majestic instancy," holds us spell-bound from its wind-swift opening to its triumphant close. What speed in the opening lines,

"I fled him, down the nights and down the days;
I fled him, down the arches of the years;
I fled him, down the labyr in thine ways
Of my own mind; and in the mist of tears
I hid from him, and under running laughter!"

Yet Thompson is far from being the poet of one poem only, and, now that his complete works, including his prose writing, have been published with loving care in a definitive edition by his literary executor and life-long friend, Mr. William Meynell, we are in a position to judge the extraordinary goodness of practically everything he wrote. The adjectives, we most often want to apply to him, are those two rarely coupled adjectives, rich and swift. Thompson's language is as allusive, as embroidered, as purple as Milton's own; but, unlike Milton's, like Shelley's rather, it hurries, rushes, foams along. The one has the richness and stateliness of the organ, the other the wonderful intricate embroidery of a violin. And Thompson's language was as condensed as it was rich. Take, for instance, his concluding lines on Cecil Rhodes, and notice how packed together and pregnant the words are:—

"So in his own matoppos, high, aloof,
The elements for roof,
Claiming his mountain kindred, and secure,
Within that sepulture,
Stern like himself and unadorned,
From the loud multitude he ruled and scorned,
There let him cease from breath,—
Alone in crowded life, not lonelier in death."

Just occasionally Thompson wrote, like the seventeenth century lyrists, quite simply melodiously, without strain or stress, as in his lines to *Daisy*.

"She went her unremembering way,
She went and left in me
The pang of all the partings gone,
And partings yet to be.

The fairest things have fleetest end,
Their scent survives their close;
But the rose's scent is bitterness
To him that loved the rose."

Lovelace and Herrick, even Wordsworth himself, could hardly have written more simply than that. It is a pity that Thompson did not indulge himself and indulge us in that strain more frequently. He would have had a more numerous, if not a more devoted, following had he not been so uniformly exacting in his demands on the reader. The average man is put off by such word as 'blossing' 'perdie,' 'blanch-amiced,' 'maniple,' however beautiful the use Thompson makes of them.

It is a strange thought that the man, who made of his verse a rich altar blazing with strange and precious jewels, was himself homeless for many years, except for the embankment seats and a runner after cabs for stray coppers. Very rarely he speaks of these long and awful years, when forlorn and faint and stark he endured through the long watches of the night. "The abashless inquisition of each star", suffered "the trampling hoof of every hour in night's slow-wheeled car." It was then that he saw Jacob's ladder set as between Heaven and Charing Cross, and, clinging to heaven by the hems, saw Christ walking on the water, not of Gennesareth but Thames! One is glad to know that before the end there came some kindness and appreciation and rest into Thompson's tragic life, so over full of disappointment and loneliness and despair. Aloof, as he was, from all the conventional and ordinary pleasure of life, we have only to read half a dozen of his poems to realise how intense was his suffering, how tragic his renouncement of life's "slaughtered joy." Yet his head never bent before the storms that swept over him. Alone, sickly, dying, he remained a high priest of song, austere, immovable by earthly bribes "He lived detached days. He served not for praise. For gold he was not sold.'

"JOYOUS GARD" by A. C. Benson John Murray.—To make fun of Mr. A. C. Benson seems somehow a scurvy trick. In the first place it is so very easy. In the second the author puts himself to entirely at our mercy, so ingenuously wears his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at that, one has a moment's hesitation in availing oneself of the daw's privilege. When a writer tells you that it is a harder thing than it ought to be to write openly and frankly of things private and sacred; when he says it is his firm conviction that the instinct to guard and hoard the inner life is one that ought to be resisted; it seems too bad to take advantage of the disclosures he has persuaded himself to make. And yet one does take advantage of Mr. Benson's disclosures, for it is impossible not to suspect that in the case of this particular writer the initial reluctance to hoard and guard the inner life is long passed away, and that he now has at least as much pleasure as the reader in his disclosures.

To the latest gush of self-revelation Mr. Benson has given the beautiful title *Joyous Gard*, the name of Sir Launcelot's castle in the *Morte d'Arthur*. It stands here for that inner sanctuary or fortress in a man's life to which he retires from the stress of battle and from which he sallies forth with renewed strength and vigour. It may consist of a man's personal relationships, or of his treasure house of books, or of music, or art or love of mountains and sea. In any case it is a perilous place in which to linger, "the essence of it is refreshment and not continuance."

The thread on which Mr. Benson has strung his pleasant musings is this, that life ought to be delicately poised and balanced between too much work and too little; that equanimity and serenity and leisure are not sufficiently studied; that overwork and stress of mind make us into "there trudging wayfarers dully and obsessed by all we have to do and bear." He would have us such means of renewing the child and young man's delight in everything fresh and unfamiliar, so that we may not find ourselves in middle age suffering acutely from emotional poverty, filled with a sense of the dreariness and dullness of life, "going about the world full of the earnest capacity for love, disheartened and disheartening."

If many of Mr. Benson's sentences were as vigorous as the one just quoted there would be fewer people to cavil at the matter and manner of his writing. There is something so frank and friendly about Mr. Benson that we would really listen to his important pleadings to be treated as an intimate but for the lameness and frequent tameness of his utterances. He has acquired a detestable trick of piling up thoughts and words, the books that are almost indistinguishable from one another. One of his tiresome mannerisms is the stringing together of almost synonymous infinitives, e.g., "to be ready to combine to minister, to sympathise, to serve," and again "to design, plan, use practice life." This kind of stopping over style is what R. L. Stevenson briefly summarised as 'Tosh', and as long as he indulges in it, Mr. Benson may possibly win our tolerance for his many books but hardly our respect.

CLIPPINGS FROM RECENT NOVELS.—Give a woman but opportunity, and no man can escape her.—"Through the Window," by Mary H. Mann.

To dress as well as her brains permit her is the first duty of woman. Simple vulgarity provided it comes from a distance, is always allowable.—"Something New," by Helen C. Roberts.

Polite conversation at eight in the morning is simply monstrous. The thought of such a thing has kept me a bachelor all my days!—"Patchwork Comedy," by Humfrey Jordan.

The world loves rogues and sinners. All poets have seen that. Who are the heroes of literature? Not Pharisees, nor philosophers, but just human beings, who are sinners. Pharisees and philosophers are neither. Who would not give a wilderness of Pharisees for one Falstaff?—"The World Soul," by H. Fielding Hall.

Sunday was vaguely associated in his mind with such popular fetiches as a frock-coat and a roast of beef: and if the roast had been absent from dinner, he would have felt precisely the same indefinite disquietude that troubled him when the sermon was left out of the service.—"Virginia," by Ellen Glasgow.

I've seen golf defined in a penny paper as the pursuit of pale pills by purple people.—"The Fringe of the Desert," by R. C. Macnamara.

"THE BROKEN BELL":—By Marie Van Vorst (*Constable*). There are places whose very names seem to breathe a sort of enchantment. In *The Broken Bell*, we are transported to Naples, and so vivid and entertaining a description is given of the scenery in and around that city, and of the life of the simple-minded, superstitous Italian peasantry, that the book makes delightful reading, apart from its story. The Contessa Sant' Alcione is a Madonna-like woman, whose husband had proved from the beginning a terrible light o' love, and whose only child had died. An Irish priest, Father Faversham, helps the much-tried wife to sustain her ideals; but in the love of the Marchese della Gandara she is about to seek consolation for her sufferings, when the husband makes an unexpected and irresistible appeal to her, and she goes back. Happiness comes, after all, to the little Contessa, and Della Gandara—a fine character—seeks consolation in the priesthood. In this way a tender romance, with a wonderful setting, comes to a close.

"THE SECOND-CLASS PASSENGER.":—By Perceval Gibbon. Messrs Methuen announce for publication a volume of stories entitled as above. The story from which the volume takes its title is that by which Mr. Gibbon is best known. The book presents a representative selection of the work of one whom "Punch" has called one of the best living short-story writers. "CHITRAL—The story of a minor Siege":—By Sir G. S. Roberts on. This will be added to their series of Shilling Books. This book is the account of the famous siege by its defender. "PROFIT AND LOSS" By Mr. John Oxenham's the above which has been called masterpiece will be added to their series of Sevenpenny Novels on July 17th. It is a vigorous and extremely interesting.

"THE LITTLE MAISTER":—By R. H. Forster (*John Long*). This book takes us "out in the '45," after setting the stage and sketching the characters in a manner which makes one settle down comfortably to go through with it. One may take leave to doubt the accuracy with which the thought and speech of the time are described or conveyed, and there are other anachronisms which do not allow themselves to be doubted. But the tale goes with a swing, and what is an anachronism or so when that is the case? One has but to shut one's historical eyes, and take with gratitude what one is given, and generously given at that.

"DUCKS AND DRAKES":—By Marie Connor Leighton (*Ward, Lock*). This book is generous, to say the least of it, in the number and quality of its thrills and sensations. Murder most foul, from parricide down to an incidental poisoning; two supposedly dead persons, one of them a baronet, living in disguise; business-building and business-wrecking; blackmail and burglary; several pairs of lovers, none of them without hitches and tiffs and misunderstandings. On the whole, rather too complicated for rapid reading, and so closely wrought that to skip the most innocent-seeming paragraph is fatal. Each successive book by this authoress appears to be more crowded than its predecessor, and would be none the worse were she a little more economical of incident.

"FROM POVERTY TO POWER.—By James Allen (*Fowler and Co.*). This is a new edition of an established favourite. Its note is that of the so-called "New Thought," and its burden that there is "one Law, the Law of Love; one Life, the life of adjustment to that Law; one truth, the Truth of a conquered mind and a quiet obedient heart." Its moral is:—

"If thou wouldst right the world,
And banish all its evils and its woes,
Make its wild places bloom,
And its drear deserts blossom as the rose—
Then right thyself!"

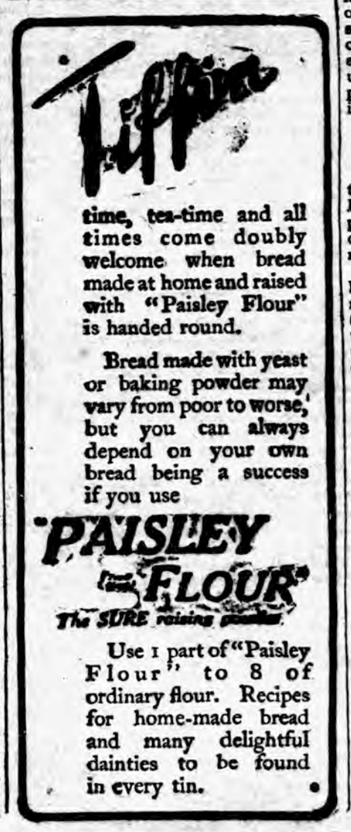
"THE OUTCASTE":—By F. E. Penny (*Chatto and Windus*). The authoress has done excellent work in the past, and *The Outcaste* does not quite fulfil our expectations, having read *The Malabar Magician* and *The Rajah*. Mrs. Penny has succeeded well in her endeavour to show what a Hindu convert to Christianity has to suffer; and this is likely to prove of help to those who are brought under Christian influence in India. There is no protection from the law to those who become converts, and their lives are constantly in danger. Mrs. Hulver's character is well drawn, and her description of her reception of "Sooba" is excellent.

"THE CLOAK OF ST. MARTIN," by Armine Grace. This is an attractive title for a novel, and Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co. are convinced that the new novel bearing it, to be published in July, will have more than the ordinary measure of success. It is a first novel, and the author is a sister of that well-known writer, Dolf Wyllarde. THE CLOAK OF ST. MARTIN is a dramatic tale showing how the pathetic position of two young people after the death of their father is changed at last for one of great happiness: and it is said to be told with all the vividness and power of description which distinguish Dolf Wyllarde's own novels.

"BLACK HONEY," by Mr. C. Ranger Gull. This new novel deals with a young ship's doctor who takes it upon himself to thwart the attempts of a mysterious survival of an ancient secret society against the life of an old military officer to whose daughter he is attached. There is plenty of romance in the story, as well as a thrilling mystery, which is explained by a device of extreme ingenuity. Messrs. Greening & Co. will publish this in July and at the same time they announce a Sixpenny Edition of "HENRY OF NAVARRE," the successful story which Miss May Wynne adapted from the play of William Devereux.

"THE EVERYDAY ECONOMICAL COOKERY BOOK":—The latest addition to Stanley Paul's Everyday series, of Household Books is the above which provides 365 recipes—one for everyday of the year. This is the 4th volume to be included in this useful Series the 3 earlier books dealing with Vegetables, Puddings, and Savouries. A 5th, "THE EVERYDAY SOUP BOOK," is now in active preparation.

"THE ADVENTURES OF MORTIMER DIXON"—and CASSERLEY'S WIFE, by Alicia Ramsey The above are the two new novels in Stanley Paul's list. A breezy first novel describing a young journalist's adventures in the Chinese Quarter in the East End of London; a story of a man who marries by mistake and after a desperate awakening finds that the mistake after all is a source of love and happiness. The author is Esther Miller whose stories are well-known.



POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

TOO PRIMITIVE.

As a certain Primitive Methodist chapel in Derbyshire was closed for repairs a certain couple were married in the adjoining schoolroom. As this was not licensed for weddings the ceremony was repeated on another day in the then opened chapel. The couple were recalled from the honeymoon.

"It is best to be on the safe side. Primitive Methodists, in future, will be careful to see that their methods are not too primitive," says the *Pall Mall*.

THAT AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

The architects of Sydney are said to have petitioned the new Australian Government to set aside the selected design for the new Australian capital at Canberra—designed by an American.

"The whole scheme is far too grandiose, for Canberra will never be much more than a minor township invested with a false importance," says the *Pall Mall*. "We shall not be surprised, however, if the Sydney memorial proves to be the starting-point of a much more revolutionary proposal. There can be no doubt that the more the Commonwealth thinks about its proposed 'bush capital,' the less it likes the prospect. Whatever Canberra may call itself, Sydney is going to be the greatest city of the Southern World."

PRACTISE MORE, PREACH LESS.

A sermon to politicians is preached by the Editor of the *World's Work*.

The text of his sermon is that they should practise more and preach less.

"Go to your home, to any place where you have power and a name, to do there, in little, what you have failed to do at Westminster on a large scale. You will be a greater man in the end, and a nobler man to-day if you practise a fragment of your policy in your own clean person in your own small sphere, than if you preached the whole of it from January to December to a world that has dubbed you a politician.

THE MEN WE WANT.

The Emperor William, speaking at the North German Yacht Club, said:—"Among the acts of homage to me at my Jubilee I still see clearly the day at Grunau when the representatives of more than 50,000 German oarsmen, with 630 boats and 3,000 rowers, were present. From homes on the Rhine to homes on the Pregel they came—and from waters where, as the representatives of the German rowing clubs could tell us, Germany has more rowing clubs than all Europe put together. That is a success of which I am proud. When I came to the Throne there were eight schools which devoted themselves to rowing. Now there are 360. That gives us the youth that we want. Not supermen, but healthy men, with healthy limbs and healthy moral views. And now this scene on the Elbe."

WRONG ARRANGEMENTS FOR PATTING SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE.

Attention has frequently been called to the way in which the Nobel Prize Committee has consequently failed to award the literature prize in harmony with the directions left by M. Nobel. They have given it to Kipling and other pessimists. This protest is strongly supported by Gerald Stanley Lee in his very remarkable book called "Crowds" (Methuen 6s.). He says:—

"I may not be right in anticipating the eventual opinion of Allen Upward's book, 'One New Word'; but even if I am wrong it will have helped perhaps to call attention to the essential failure of the Nobel Prize Trustees to side with *the darers and experimenters in literature*, to take a serious part in those great creative, centrifugal movements in the souls of men in which new worlds and the sense of new worlds are swept in upon us.

For the sciences which are more matter of fact and tangible, the Nobel Prize is functioning more or less as M. Nobel intended, but certainly in literature it will have to be classed as one more of our *humdrum regular millionaire arrangements for patting successful people expensively on the back*. It acts twenty years too late, falls into line with our usual worldly ornamental D.D., LL.D., habit, and has become, so far as literature is concerned, a mere colossal, kindly, doddering Old Age Pension from a few gentlemen in Stockholm."

AN INDIAN POET'S INVOCATION

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has addressed a meeting of the members of the Brahmo Somaj in London, and the *Inquirer* publishes the invocation with which he closed his address:—

"'O worker of the universe! We would pray to thee to let the irresistible current of thy universal energy come like the impetuous south wind of spring, let it come rushing over the vast field of the History of Man, let it bring the scent of many flowers, the murmurings of many woodlands, let it make sweet and vocal the lifelessness of our dried-up soul-life, let our newly awakened powers cry out for unlimited fulfilment in leaf and flower and fruit.'"

AN UNREPRESENTATIVE CHURCH COUNCIL.

Dean Hensley Henson points out in the *Times* how unrepresentative the Houses of Laymen are; only 50,000 persons take part in their election—or one-tenth of the Anglican male community.

"Would it not be more judicious," he asks, "to seek another and more promising constitution for these Houses (if, indeed, they are to continue) than to persist in the hopeless effort to goad the parishes into an acceptance of the existing arrangements?

"There are nearly 30,000 churchwardens annually elected to office. Of these, half are elected by the incumbents and can hardly be said to possess the character of popular representatives but the remaining 15,000 are chosen on a wide suffrage by the parishioners, and must be allowed to bear a genuinely representative character. Why not accept a suitable number of these popular officials chosen by their fellows in the several dioceses, and make them the core of the Lay House?"

CANADA AND CHURCH UNION.

The action of the General Assembly brings the Presbyterian Church in Canada one step nearer to organic union with the Methodist and the Congregational Churches. Not only is organic union nearer, as a matter of orderly procedure, but in temper and sentiment very decided progress has been made," says the *Toronto Globe*.

"The fact of the union of the three negotiating churches does appear to be inevitable. Were the facts of the Canadian situation not so real and not so serious the question might continue in the academic stage for years to come. The deliberate and determined action of Methodist and Presbyterian congregations in forestalling the ultimate action of the superior courts of their denominations, and effecting practical union in many places, suggests that the great body of opinion among the laymen and especially in the frontier districts, is in advance of the official action of church courts.

"The Church union movement in Australasia, and the even more significant union movement in Scotland, not only indicate the trend of the times, but suggest that if Canada would maintain the lead she has given Protestantism the world over through the past half century there must be no unnecessary delays, and the signs are that there will be none."

MRS. MURPHY'S VIEWS.

"Mrs. Murphy" is a lady introduced by Barry Pain (Werner Laurie. 1s.). Here are some of her sentiments: "Very near lost my patience the other day. The lady at a house where I goes was handing me the usual half-crown for four shillings' worth of work, and had the cheek to ask me if I never put by nothing for a rainy day.

"No, ma'am," I said. "I don't, because I'm out in the wet already. And no umbrella."

"Many a woman puts a sight more brainwork into choosing her hat than she ever did into choosing her husband.

"Most of the time folks ain't choosing between what's good and bad. They're choosing between what they wants and what they don't want."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

"Look here," said a stingy husband to his wife, who had to present each week a detailed account of her expenses. "Mustard plasters, two shillings; three teeth extracted, seven-and-sixpence. There is nine-and-sixpence in one week spent on your own private pleasure. Do you think I am made of money?"

The friends of a confirmed non-tipper at a certain restaurant got the waiter-ess to give him a lesson. One brought him his change one shilling and fivepence, all in coppers, on a tray. His friends thought that this time he would have to give something.

"There'g a penny," he said, adding a copper, "and now, young woman, take all that away and get me a shilling and a sixpence."

A retired colonel had been advised by his doctor that if he did not give up whisky it would shorten his life.

"Think so?" asked the colonel.

"I am sure of it, colonel. If you will stop drinking I am sure it will prolong your days."

"Come to think of it, I believe you are right about that, doctor," said the colonel. "I went twenty-four hours without a drink six months ago, and I never put in such a long day in my life."

Norah, the new cook, poked her head round the dining-room door.

"Plaze, ma'am," she inquired, "an' 'ow will Oi be knowin' whin the puddin' is cooked?"

"Stick a knife into it," answered the skilled house-wife, "and if it comes out clean the pudding is ready to serve."

"Yis, ma'am."

"And, oh, Norah," continued her mistress, "if the knife does come out clean you might stick all the rest of the knives in as well."

The story is told of a well-known traveller who on one journey was much annoyed by a pedantic bore who forced himself upon him and made a great parade of his learning.

The traveller bore it as long as he could, and at length, looking at him gravely, said:—

"My friend, you and I know all that is to be known."

"How is that?" said the man, pleased with what he thought a complimentary association.

"Why," said the traveller, "you know everything except that you are a fool, and I know that."

Mr. George Graves tells a story of two men who were discussing the great affluence of another.

"Why," said one, "he's got a Murillo, a Vandyke, and a Velasquez——"

"No, has he?" exclaimed the astonished listener. "Has he, really? But what on earth does he want with three motor cars?"

Swell: "Yes, sir, I make all my money by the sweating system—by making the other fellows do the sweating while I rake in the coin."

Friend: "I should be ashamed to acknowledge it if I were you."

Swell: "Why, there's no harm in being the proprietor of a Turkish bath, is there?"

Bill Smith, a country shopkeeper, went to town to buy goods.

They were sent home before him. When the boxes arrived, Mrs. Smith, who was minding the shop, uttered a scream, seized a hatchet, and began to force off the lid of the largest.

What's the matter? asked a bystander.

Pale and faint, Mrs. Smith pointed to an inscription on the lid. It read; Bill inside.

An orderly officer going his rounds at dinner-time at a Territorial camp, asking the usual question. Any complaints, men? received a complaint from one mess, who were having soup.

Well, what is the matter with it? inquired the officer.

Why, there's no end of sand and grit in it, replied the mess orderly.

Now, look here, said the officer, "did you come to camp to grumble or serve your country?"

"Well, I did come to serve my country, sir, but not to eat it."

A well-known Lancashire farmer, possessed of a considerable sense of humour, had for a long time been petitioning the local urban district council to fill up a deep mud-hole on the common before his house, but without result. One very wet night, however, as he was seated comfortably before his fire, a tremendous cry for help was heard from the outside. The farmer, seizing a lantern, opened the door and peered out into the darkness, to find three of the council men, on their return home from a meeting, had missed their way across the common, and were now struggling in the mud-hole.

Well, gentlemen, said the old Lancashire son of the soil, as he surveyed them grimly, "I am glad to see [you stirring in this matter at last."

SWIZ
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and immunity and enough for 50 of Chemists and Grocers or post free 2/- CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 28, LIME ST., LONDON.



NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.
All Nervous Disease, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER
and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.
Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottle Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.
SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
R. J. Mavrud, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.
R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 13-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Tins and Bottles only
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.
President:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.
The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. C. Percy, Honorary Secretary, 2, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

DALE'S DUBBIN GOLD MEDAL


"A DAYLIGHT APPARITION."

[COPYRIGHT].

"Why, Grannie, whatever is the matter? Don't cry, that's a dear soul. Tell me what it is, and perhaps, I can do something for you."

Poor old Grannie Bing as they called her in the village where I was staying for a few weeks, dried her eyes shakily on her red handkerchief as she quavered forth:—

"I've just a-heard from my son Jim; he says as how he's not doing well in them furrin parts, and he wants a matter of twenty pound to get to a place wheer he's been offered a splendid post. And how I'm going to get it for the boy I don't know."

I took the letter Grannie held out to me and read it; it seemed that her son, who was her only child, would do well if he got the opportunity, so it seemed a pity if the sum he wanted could not be raised. I thought for a few minutes, and as I did so my eyes fell on some lovely old china and delf that she had on her dresser. I knew that it was very old, and hardly liked to suggest to the poor old body that she might be able to sell them for enough to send her son any sum he required; I knew that some of the cups and ornaments had been in the same family for years and years, since her great-great-grandmother's time, and the old lady herself was nearly seventy, so they were really quite ancient. I suppose she thought by my silence that I was trying to think of some way of helping her, for she and I were good friends. If I had had the money she would not have had to cry her poor old eyes out about it, but I was only a struggling journalist, and had not much more than as many shillings as she wanted pounds to call my own.

I was just about to broach the subject in a roundabout way when we heard a knock at the door. I went to it, and, opening it only a little (for Grannie was not fit to see visitors), I saw a jewish-looking man, who, with an ingratiating smile, said:—

"I come from a collector, a shop, you understand; I buys old chairs, clocks, china, dose things. Have you any to sell dat you don't vant?"

It seemed like an answer to my thoughts. I opened the door a little wider and glanced round at Grannie, who had overheard the man, and, getting up from her chair, said:—

"Please ask him to come in, miss. I'll sell all I have in the house if it 'ull get money for my George."

I saw the man's eyes brighten as he stepped in and overheard the old lady's statement, and I was sorry she had said it, as I had a premonition that he would beat her down if possible as he now knew that she was poor and wanted money badly for some one.

We showed him her quaint old cups and saucers; some of them had no handles—had never had any, I mean, not that they were broken; then the ornaments on the high old mantel. He pursed up his lips and looked at them doubtfully, as if they were not of much account, and I said, rather hastily:—

"You don't seem to think them of much value; but I know something about such things, and I know they are worth a good sum. They are genuine and very old, so could be sold in London by your employer for a large amount. There one can compete with others, and meet experts who would know their antiquity at once."

He glanced at me sideways without turning his head, as I said that I knew something about these things, and when I had finished speaking he slowly nodded his head and murmured, "Yes, dat is so."

"Well, what will you give Mrs. Bing?" I questioned, as he still made no offer.

"Let me see," he said, slowly.

"Is dis all de lady have to dispose of—dis old clock, now, vould she sell? Dis old shair—any more like dis?" turning the old arm chair round and examining it all over.

"I do not want to sell that; it was Bing's. I could sell the clock, if so be that I can't get enough without," said poor old Grannie.

"Nonsense, Grannie!" I said. "Of course you can. That china of yours is worth quite a lot. Don't you worry; this man knows the worth of these sort of things, and he will tell you better than I could."

"I will give you ten pound for the china and the clock?" said he, "and fifteen if you let me have the old shair me dear," with a leer at me.

"What! Only ten pounds for that lovely old china and the clock?" I exclaimed. "Good gracious! The clock is worth twice that by itself."

He shrugged his shoulders and turned out the palams of his hands, in the manner so characteristic of his race, and responded:—

"Dat is all I can gif for de tings. Miss must remember dat I have to sell again, at a profit."

"No one begrudges you a profit," I returned, "as long as it is a 'fair' one; but this is sheer swindling. You are trying to cheat the poor soul because you happen to know that she is very hard up at present."

"You call me svindle, I have de law of you," he retorted, angrily.

"Rubbish!" I said. "You have no witness. Besides, it is true. But if you are quite sure that is all you can offer us you may as well take your departure, for I will not let Grannie sell things that I know to be far more valuable for so small a sum as that!"

"It not for you to say," he returned, rudely, "Vell madam," bowing to Grannie, "vill you sell to me? I gif you de good price. I from a collector; I know de real value."

Grannie looked at him in an undecided manner. If it had been ten pounds only that her son had wanted I feel sure she would have closed with his offer without any hesitation whatever; but, as it was ten pounds was no use. Also she could see that I strongly disapproved of the man and his statements, that I did not believe he was acting fairly, so she really did not know what to say or do.

"You want a lot more than that, I think I know of someone who will buy your tea-set and give you a great deal more than this person has mentioned," I said, decidedly; "so bid him good-day, Grannie, and I will go down to the post-office and send a wire up to my friend."

This she accordingly did, and the man cast a very evil glance at me as I showed him out.

Now the fact of the matter was this: I did know of someone who would buy old Grannie's treasures and give a good price for them, but, though I alluded to him as a friend he was not really that—merely an acquaintance. He, however, was an enthusiastic collector of old English delf and china and *anything* old and English; so I knew that if he saw them he would consider I had played the part of friend both to himself and to Mrs. Bing.

The wire I sent was as follows: "Old lady here wishes sell very old tea-set, also old delf ornaments. Please send or come as soon as possible as she is selling for case of urgent need. I went for a walk while I waited for a reply to my message and sought to fill up the time by exploring ground hitherto unknown to me.

I had walked about a mile and a quarter when I came in sight of a beautiful though rather neglected-looking old house. I stood at the gates and read the name, which was cut in the stone, therefore, quite decipherable. The gate was hung crookedly on its hinges and the garden which was overgrown with weeds, had evidently at one time been a beautiful one. There was an old sun-dial, I could see, and some carved stands which in happier times no doubt held flowers.

As I stood there the midday sunshine streaming over it all, I thought how well it would pass the time if I went into this garden and even entered the house if it were possible to do so. No doubt there was a caretaker, though they probably lived at the rear, as the front looked desolate enough for no one to have been near it for many years. I walked up the grass-grown path and ascending the steps knocked at the hall-door. The sound echoed loudly through the empty rooms and hall, and gave me an unaccountable feeling of creepiness. As I could get no response to my endeavours in the front, I strolled round to the back. This was equally neglected and forlorn I could see that there was no caretaker: indeed the whole place looked forgotten and unvalued to the last degree. I peered in at one of the windows and, seeing a magnificent old carved mantelpiece I determined to get in and investigate the interior I had friends who had for some time wanted just such a place and I knew they would be exceedingly pleased with this as the surroundings and privacy were such as are seldom met with near town.

Going right to the back, I found side-door, evidently formerly used for the kitchen folk and to my astonishment on turning the handle I found it was open. I looked at it, wondering as the path up to it had not been used for the long grass on all the paths bore no marks of having been wadded through and I had noticed as I came round that there was not a track from the front the way I came I could not understand the door being open, with that lovely carving inside. However, pondering over it would not elucidate matters so I pushed open the door and walked in. There was plenty of light in the passages and in the rooms; the sunshine poured in through generously large windows Evidently whoever had had it built had been a "sun-lover" like myself. I went through all the down-stairs rooms and made slight sketches of the most beautiful pieces of carrying or stucco that I saw; then I went slowly upstairs as I saw when looking at my watch that I need not expect an answer to my wire for another twenty minutes or so. The postmistress had told me that I could not possibly have an answer before an hour and a half.

When I got to the top of the first flight of stairs I found a funny little door set in the wall at right angles to another which confronted me. I thought it was just a cupboard, and opened the other door and went from that room to all the others on that floor. As I did not find anything interesting in them I did not think of mounting higher but as I was commencing to go down to the ground floor again I turned back and tried the little door before mentioned. Instead of its being a cupboard, however, it proved to be quite a large room but it had an atmosphere that seemed to strike chill to one's psychical self. I half withdrew, then changed my mind and ventured in. It was a peculiar room gloomy and dark. There were a few articles of furniture in it and a carpet thick with dust covered the floor. Dark wood panelling round the wall might account for the darkness of the interior as compared with the other rooms but the whole place seemed to me to betray the impress of silent fear—a nameless horror was brooding unseen over it and an intangible form somewhere in that dusky room was looking threateningly at me. All this passed through my brain with a feeling of certainty; it was almost as if someone were whispering it into my ear.

I looked towards the wood panelling at one side the feelings which were dominating me drew my attention to that place; it was evidently the focus of any tragedy connected with the room. looked for a second or two and could not take my eyes away though my senses kept prompting me that I would be better outside this uncanny room.

As I watched apparently for nothing a piece of the wall seemed to slide back and I made a step forward to get nearer but stopped kept still by some force I did not comprehend. I then saw in the cavity which I had wished and been so ready to explore a mist rising; and as I wondered as one does inwardly what could be the cause of it when one sees anything out of the way the mist shaped itself into a form and an icy shiver ran down my spine then a woman's face materialized and two eyes looked out at me set in a thin dark face a face swathed in a white shawl or wrapping and with dark hair falling over her forehead and shoulder. The woman's face was so evil and the expression so awful that I put my hands over my eyes to hide her from sight as I did so she laughed a horrid chuckling laugh that made my flesh creep. I suddenly turned to the door not with my back to her but sideways and my face turned away from her to the door and horror! it was slowly shutting!

What made me so terrified was this I could see outside and all the landing and stairs and though the door was shutting no human agency was bringing it about—it was an unseen and invisible hand that was closing it. I made a rush for it and holding the side of the door tried to pull it wide open and slip out but the force that was impelling it was stronger than my weak arms and I hardly arrested it.

Terrified out of my senses I gave a scream for help realizing at the same time that there was no chance of anyone hearing and to my astonished delight heard a voice in reply. With a sudden wrench I pulled the door open darted out and flinging myself down the stairs fell headlong into the arms of a young gentleman who was ascending them and fainted away for the first time in my life.

When I came to myself again I saw a very concerned face bending over me—the face of the gentleman to whom I had wired and my first thought was, of course, that he had followed me up from the village though how he had found out where I was greatly puzzled me even in my rather hazy state of mind.

"Do you feel better now?" he said kindly as he helped me to my feet and took up his coat which he had put under my head. "I am afraid you got a great fright you went into the haunted room."

"Oh! is it haunted? Then what I saw was real!"

"As real as such things are," he said, with a smile. "But we must not talk about it yet. Let us forget about it for the present and get out into the open; then when you are quite recovered you can tell me all about it."

I thought his advice good and we went out into the sunlight on to the grass-grown paths and as I trod them safeguarded by my companion I felt strong enough to defy all the ghosts in England. As we were walking along the road home I told him all about the Jew and his miserable offers and found to my astonishment that he had never received my wire that he had been out motoring since early morning and come down to see this old house with a view to letting it when done up. As we walked along I told him about the wire and also how much I wanted to help poor old Grannie Bing. I asked him if he knew of anyone who would buy her things if he did not want them and was very comforted when he returned cheerily that he knew "heaps of people that would."

When we reached Grannie's pretty little cottage I noticed to my astonishment that there was a hand cart at the door and I could hear the voice of my "enemy" the Jew inside. I walked in followed by Mr. Armadale and there we saw the old wretch opening his bag for her china which she was wrapping up with many tears and a man was looking at the grandfather's clock, evidently with the view to taking it outside to put on the hand-cart. We had only just arrived in time!

Mr. Armadale took in the situation at once and said to the Jew: "You can go now my man. I have come to buy all these things and give a bigger price than you."

This was to make Grannie understand at once that she was not going to lose by any interference.

As the Jew and his carter did not seem ready to go, but commenced to argue the matter, Mr. Armadale, calmly taking the former by his coat-collar, pushed him to the door and outside, coming back to do the same to the other man, who, however, thought discretion the better part of valour and went quietly enough. When we had seen them both through the door we locked it, and made Grannie sit down and tell Mr. Armadale all about the matter, he listening sympathetically and kindly all the time.

He bought the china, and gave her more than enough to send George what he wanted.

We are now the best of friends to each other, for we got married three months after this experience; I am quite of the opinion that Gerald enjoyed doing that old Grannie a good turn, and would have done so if it had been three times the amount; for in our everyday life he is always ready and willing to help anyone and most of all me.

I feel I must not end, however, without telling you the why and the wherefore of the ghost. That was really what led to our meeting, though no one would have chosen such a *rencontre* if one had the option.

It appears that an ancestress who in former times had been a very wicked woman, albeit a very beautiful one, was walled up behind that panelling alive, and she used to appear to the inmates of the house at certain hours, whenever they went into that room. There had been two deaths which were brought on by shock terror from the apparition, and the shutting of the door. I suppose; for the slow and determined shutting of it, in spite of all endeavours to hold it open, appeared to me very awful, almost worse than the dreadful face which looked out at me from the panelling.

Gerald had the whole room pulled down and rebuilt so that when we came back from our honeymoon there was no chamber of horrors to greet me in my new home.

The room is bright and cheery enough now, but it is not a room that I care to be in much, all the same.

AN IRISH PROPOSAL.

Coming from market in my cart so neat,
On the homeward road whom should I meet
But that rogue of a *Mister* McGuire.
"Will you give me a lift," says he,
"Molly, achree?"
And without waitin' for axing climbed up beside me,
That rogue of a *Mister* McGuire.

"Faith, you're cool," says I; but he made no reply,
Only hung down his head and gave a big sigh,
That rogue of a *Mister* McGuire.
Till just as we came where the trees are thick,
"I'm tired an' I'm lonesome, sweet Molly avick!"
Says that rogue of a *Mister* McGuire.

"I've a neat little house and a haggard well filled,
A few wee boneens and a farm well tilled,"
Says that rogue of a *Mister* McGuire.
"But there's one thing I'm hatin', 'tis stitchin' an' bakin,'
And . . . I love you, sweet Molly!" says *Mick*.

E. A. P.

APENTA
BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

THE FRENCH MODEL.

WHAT BECOMES OF IT WHEN THE SEASON IS PAST.

What becomes of the models that have served to delight and dazzle the eyes of those who follow the leaders of fashions in women's dress? These creations of the arbiters in Paris and Vienna have set the mode for the season now drawing to a close, and it is clear that there must be stocks more or less considerable still in the hands of the costumiers. Yet presently they will disappear from the windows as if by magic. All the attractiveness and charm of the garments that have sent half the feminine world to purchase, and set the other half longing to go and do likewise will soon only remain as a memory of a wonderful season in the shops.

AFTER THE FAIR.

But is it quite accurate to state that only the memory will be left? Hardly. For the truth is that these models do not disappear entirely and at once as at the stroke of the wand. What, then, becomes of them? The answer is so simple that its obviousness cannot fail to strike one. They are sold. These exquisite gowns, evolved from the skilled and occasionally daring imaginations of Continental designers of new and varied costumes are got rid of in quite the plain, old-fashioned way of reducing their price and offering them for sale as bargains—after the fair. That is, of course, the secret which attracts the thousands of bargain-hunters to the sales this month. And there is no doubt about the determination of the shopkeepers to clear out their stocks. "Must be sold" is the legend that rules the sales and decides the destinity of the models that have given an impress to the world of fashion during the weeks of society functions in Mayfair. Now, a costume maker's "must" in such a connection spells reduction in price. And that is precisely what happens.

CLEVER TOUCHING UP.

It is no uncommon thing at the end-of-the season sales for a gown that has been priced at forty guineas to be offered for five or six. "Must be disposed of." The decree is relentless, and the public are eager. "But what portion of the public?" you will ask. "It is hardly likely that those who have given the higher price earlier will now buy something more after the same model, or a similar one, because it is so much lower in cost." The arguments is plausible, but not quite sound. There are purchasers who find that use can be made of gowns of a particular model that suits them, that they are worth buying when apparently their utility as modes of the moment is past. For we must remember that there is an art in dressmaking which consists of clever touching-up and subtle adaptation. What more natural, then, than that a good model of fine material should lend itself to so useful an art?

HOW TO PURCHASE.

This is exactly what happens with many of the models. A hostess realises that she needs a further supply of frocks that can be worn at functions where the latest fashions are not "de rigueur," bur where it is nevertheless essential that nothing absolutely demode shall be worn. Here comes in the utility of the garment that has once been among those observed of all observers. It is placed in the hands of the costumiere who knows by careful study the needs and probably something of the temperament of the puschaser. The model is refashioned, and emerges as a gown not quite the same in effect, but with its essential note of the moment unchanged. To preserve this note is the test of the first-class artist. Without it the dress would be inadmissible. No woman of taste and of any pretension to social distinction would consent to forego this elusive characteristic in her dress. Lack of it assuredly marks the dowdy, as its presence lends that definite, though undefinable, something which our grandmothers in a more personal connection styled "le bel air." It is, in fact, style itself, the embodiment of a tricksy spirit, caught as it flies, and given a local habitation and a dress. Just here, however, a point deserves notice. Certain of the very choicest of the models do not reach the saleroom. They are withheld at some of the West End establishments and kept in reserve for sale by private treaty. Hence it is always worth while for an intending purchaser to inquire after these frocks, which are usually the daintiest survivals of the season.

OF ANOTHER KIND.

But all this does not account for the many models that are sold at what price they will fetch. There are more of these than are required to grace the after-season functions of those who recognise the uses to which the peach can be put when the first delicacy of its bloom has departed. Their fate is of another sort, one not altogether so kind. It is—let us speak softly—their lot to be submitted to a process of social filtration. Not that they become fine, as a result. On the contrary, it is impossible not to realise that permeation of other strata of the social fabric does not in their case mean glorification of the models. The substantial reduction in cost places them within reach of other people who could only gaze from afar at their pristine magnificence.

FULFILLING THEIR DESTINY.

The models are bought, and due adjustment follows—adjustment, that is to say, not merely in the sense of alteration and fitting, but that more difficult kind known as environment. In other words, the model, while retaining its distinctiveness and individuality so far as design is concerned, has to accomodate itself to another rung of the social ladder. This may be and indeed generally is quite what is called nice in our easy speech of to-day but the model itself has, so to speak, just missed the high mark and henceforth shines in another orbit. There is at length fulfils its destiny. Not probably of so brilliant a character as that for which it at first seemed to be alloted, but generally a useful one, and of sufficient charm to justify the adoption of the model to its uses.

"THE HARROVIANS."—By Mr. Arnold Lunn. Messrs Methuen are publishing a school story of a totally new type. The author, an old Harrovian kept a minute diary whon at school and it is on this diary that his book is based. Reference to it has enabled him to repeat photographically school manners, thought, talk and slang; so that it is not only a good story, describing the recovery of a fallen "House," but a very vivacious document too.

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

At the Women Writers' dinner the other day, Miss Macnaughton, the witty creator of Christina McNab, made a most humorous speech on the decline of the hero in fiction. She pictured him as he was, a Guardsman of perfect build, most expensive tastes, irresistible charm, unsurpassed as a shot and an oarsman, the darling of his regiment and every ballroom, a perfect musician and the possessor of iron nerve and a tawny moustache. Then she sketched him as he is, a thing of positive shreds and patches, for can one deny that there is no pattern for a hero nowadays. He who has to serve in that capacity may even be "something in the City," and I have been told that a writer has lately had the audacity to introduce a *bald* hero to us! At all events, not such a one would use hair-brushes on which was a monogram in diamonds; he would not bring down a couple of snipe with one shot or carry a gold-mounted despatch-case. He would presumably not step from a verbena-perfumed bath into his uniform, even if he went so far as to wear lilac-silk pyjamas. But the very best of our modern heroes hardly dares to boast of a tawny silken moustache, and he can make no pretensions to bag hearts at the surprising rate of the old-fashioned hero, who never was like anyone on the face of the earth or in the heavens above. However, I believe he stimulated feminine imagination more than his present-day successor. To read of the matter-of-fact, unbeautiful male specimens who are on duty in modern novels is to make one out of love with love, while marriage is certainly not represented from an attractive point of view, so it is hardly to be wondered at that novel-readers are not what they were. They do not look for so-called heroes, and they certainly do not find them.

A PRINCESS OF THE FIRST EMPIRE.

Of Madame Talleyrand, Josephine de Beauharnais, Madame Tallien, and the rest of the beautiful and notorious women who stand prominently forward in the fierce light which has beaten upon the period of the French Revolution and that of the First Empire we have surely now learned all there is to be told. However, it was worth while for Mr. J. Lewis May to translate L. Gastine's coarsely written and uncompromisingly frank history of Madame Tallien, notre dame de Thermidor (John Lane, 12s 6d.), which is full of portraits of the crew with which she was associated, since he gives us a really unvarnished tale of this remarkable woman's life. Beautiful she was without doubt but selfish, sensual, unscrupulous to a degree. She was three times a wife, and she bore at least eleven children who were variously fathered, so she fulfilled what is generally described as being a woman's highest duty. Presumably then this is all that anyone had a right to expect of her. All the same she seems to have been greatly distressed by the attacks made upon her past life when by trickery she thrust herself into an honoured and worthy family. She had heaped up guilt of every kind from the age of fifteen, she had a chance of redeeming some of the wrongs she had wrought when she became Princesse de Chimay, but even this she failed to take. We see her at her worst in this volume, and it is to be hoped she last has been heard of her.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE IN A NEW LIGHT.

It is like stepping from an atmosphere of Eastern perfumes and general unwholesome stuffiness into sea air to turn from this memoir to Mrs. Fraser's fresh and fragrant memories of David Livingstone, who in the days of her youth was a frequent visitor at her father's place, Newstead, already immortalised by Byron. With the author's family Agnes Livingstone was brought up, so that none is better able to paint vivid pictures of this great man from what may be called the domestic side of his life. One mostly thinks of him as wrestling with savage tribes and penetrating trackless African wilds. Certainly it is always as a missionary and explorer that one thinks of this great man. However, in this volume he appears in a wholly different role. He was a beloved guest in a household full of little people brought up, after the fashion of children of the period, with Spartan severity, yet none the less adored by their parents. So herein we get charming pictures which we cannot doubt must frequently have recurred to the mind of Livingstone when he had gone from them, as it proved for ever, of this lonely, travel-worn man with his own daughter and the dear little Webb children. Nothing better illustrates the simplicity unselfishness, largeness of heart, the cheeriness, and may it not also be said the humour and real religion of Dr. Livingstone than these little sketches which are as charming as they are tasteful. But for that matter "Livingstone and Newsted" (John Murray 10s. 6d.) is full of delightful little portraits and glimpses of famous folk seen so to say through Victorian glasses. Abraham Hayward, Sir Bartle Frere, Lady Murchison, Sir Henry Stanley, and hosts of other celebrities figure side by side in these pages with Nana and other servants, who apparently well deserved the distinction thus bestowed on them. Altogether this is as refreshing a work as it is historically valuable.—Ambrosia in the *World*.

A newly-married pair had escaped from their demonstrative friends and were on the way to the station, when the carriage stopped. The bride-groom looked out of the window impatiently.

"What's the matter, driver?" he called.

"The horse has cast a shoe, sir," was the reply.

"Great Scot!" groaned the bride-groom. "Even the horse!"

A few Puffs
and many of the ordinary ready-made cigarettes are ready to be thrown away. They burn hot and fast because the tobacco is not fresh and moist. Make your own cigarettes with fresh tobacco and "A.G." Cigarette Paper. They will always be cool and sweet.
A.G. Cigarette Paper Sold Everywhere.

A Celebrated Violiniste



Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents:
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO., 50, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

"O.O." WHISKEY.
OF COURSE!



"OLD ORKNEY" to-day is ordered as a matter of course by men who make it a point to have the best of everything.

The name is to-day as familiar on their lips as the name of the best cigar, the best port, the best champagne, and the best motor-car.

"O. O." WHISKEY is more delicious, more delicate, smoother, mellower, and in every way pleasing than the best other whiskey that you know.

If there is a better whiskey than the one you are drinking now surely YOU want to taste it.

"O. O." is obtainable from all the leading Bars, Hotels Wine and Spirit Merchants, and from

S. D. BARIA,
140, Hornby Road, Bombay.
(Late Empire Stores).

DARA BROTHERS,
Hill Road, Bandra.

(SOLE AGENTS:—THE FRANCO-INDIA TRADING CO., 73, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as just on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

PEACE EFFORTS FRUSTRATED.

GREECE AND SERVIA STILL OBDURATE.

ALARMING ADVANCE OF THE TURKS.

DESPAIR IN SOFIA.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF ATROCITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 25.

Rumania's efforts to procure an immediate cessation of hostilities have been frustrated.

Greece and Servia have proved obdurate and have declined Rumania's proposals. They insist upon still continuing the hostilities until a definitive armistice coupled with preliminaries of peace are signed.

Utter despair prevails in Sofia, whose only hope reposes in the intervention of the Powers and of Rumania, whose intentions are regarded as friendly.

The possibility of Rumania marching against the advancing Turks is seriously discussed in several capitals, but Bukharest is silent on the subject. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that the Turkish advance is alarming Greece and Servia somewhat. Yesterday's conference of Ambassadors made it manifest that the Powers have not agreed upon any active steps beyond, perhaps, making a severe remonstrance to Turkey. The only Power inclined to take action is Russia.

TURKS IN BULGARIA.

REPORTED TO BE MARCHING ON PHILIPPOPOLIS.

SOFIA, July 24.

The Turks have crossed the frontier northward of Adrianople, and are marching on Jamboli.

Consternation was caused at to-day's Conference of the Ambassadors by the reports that the Turks were advancing towards Philippopolis.

King Ferdinand has appealed to the Powers to intervene.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

The Porte has replied to Bulgaria's protest against the Turkish advance, repeating the reasons communicated to the Powers. The Porte hopes that Bulgaria will be reasonable and assist a speedy understanding.

THE MASSACRES.

KING FERDINAND'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

SOFIA, July 25.

Representatives of the Powers were summoned to the palace yesterday where King Ferdinand, addressing them, protested against the outrageous action of the Turkish army in invading Bulgaria in the direction of Tirnovo and Jamboli, burning villages and massacring the inhabitants.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that the Powers, who attached their name to the diplomatic act, which is now being trodden under foot, will remain impassive under the insult. In the distress of the Bulgarian nation I appeal to Europe to end the sufferings of the people fleeing before the return of their old oppressors."

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES.

ATHENS, July 24.

The British naval officer, Captain Cardale, who has just returned from Cavalla, says he counted 1,700 corpses of old men, women, and children, at Doxato, who had apparently been massacred by the Bulgarians. He saw children pierced in such a way that they seem to have been thrown into the air and caught on bayonets.

HASTENING EVENTS.

POSSIBLE EFFECT OF TURKISH INVASION.

LONDON, July 25.

It is expected that the Turkish invasion of Bulgaria will induce the Balkan States to settle their differences speedily as the Powers may otherwise not be averse from conceding some of Turkey's claims.

ATHENS, July 25.

The papers represent Greece as still uncompromising on the subject of the armistice.

It is stated that the Rumanian Government has warned Greece that, if she persists in pushing on to Sofia, the Rumanian army will occupy the Bulgarian capital beforehand.

The Rumanian Government also pointed out the necessity of enabling Bulgaria to resist the Turkish invasion.

KING CHARLES'S ANXIETY.

BUKHAREST, July 25.

It is understood that King Charles has addressed a personal representation to the Sultan, urging the inexpediency of the Turkish advance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

Thanks-giving services for the recovery of Adrianople have been arranged in the Mosque to-day, and there will be a monster meeting to express the unity of Turkish opinion on the question of Adrianople.

ATHENS, July 25.

Russia and Austria have urged Greece and Servia to conclude an armistice on account of the supremely critical state of Bulgaria.

THE TURKISH VICTORIES.

REJOICING AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, July 25

There is great rejoicing among the Mahomedans here owing to Turkey's recapture of Adrianople and the attempt to retrieve her losses. There are illuminations, fire-works, and nautches in different quarters every night.

CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The occupation of Adrianople by the Turks has been received with the utmost enthusiasm by the Indian Mahomedans. Excepting the gentlemen from the Afghan frontier, the Mahomedan residents of Calcutta, representing almost all the provinces of India, celebrated the re-capture of Adrianople yesterday. The streets in the Mahomedan quarters and the houses and shops owned by Mahomedans were gaily decorated with flags and festoons, and at night illuminated. In the evening a large number of Mahomedans in gala dress assembled at the Colootolla mosque to offer prayers. Prayers were also offered at other mosques and private houses and speeches were made in Urdu explaining the situation in Turkey. At night a party of Moslems with lights and banners paraded the principal streets in the northern quarter singing hymns of joy.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' APPEAL.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans was held under the auspices of the Anjuman-Ziya-ul-Islam, Falkland Road, with Mr. H. T. Kaderbhoy, barrister, in the chair, to appeal to the British Government to assist Turkey to retain her lost possessions, including Adrianople and Kirk Kilisseh, which she had recovered by her recent advance on Thrace.

The chairman explained the present position as regards Turkey and said that the British Government, as the greatest Mahomedan Power, should intercede on behalf of Turkey.

A resolution was then adopted in accordance with the object of the meeting, and it was resolved to send copies of it to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governer of Bombay and the Secretary of State for India.

THE KING AND AUSTRALIA.

WILL "PLAY HER PART FOR THE COMMON CAUSE."

LONDON, July 24.

The King laid the foundation stone of the new Commonwealth building in Aldwych to-day. The King was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, and a brilliant assembly representing the Dominions attended. Their Majesties were received with great cheering as they drove up in the bright sunshine, numerous Australians greeting them with "Cote." Miss Ada Crossley sang the National Anthem, the crowds joining in most heartily.

In his speech, the King congratulated the Commonwealth on the splendid site for the noble structure which it was proposed to erect, and which would be a worthy and welcome addition to the buildings, adorning the centre of the Empire. He referred to his happy recollections of visits to Australia and his gratification at the testimony of the growing sense of kinship pervading the self-governing colonies.

In conclusion the King said, "I am well assured that in any national emergency Australia would play her part for the common cause."

CANCER RESEARCH.

NO FURTHER PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 25.

The annual report of the Cancer Research Fund Committee shows no progress towards the discovery of its causes its treatment or cure. Surgical extirpation in the early stages is the sole remedy. Observation in connection with mice tends to suggest that the disease may be hereditary from parents, but scarcely from grandparents or remoter ancestors.

MR. HORNELL.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST APPOINTMENT.

The *Times*, to-day publishes a long letter signed "Anglo-Indian Professor" protesting against the appointment of Mr. Hornell as weakening immensely the prestige and influence of the whole education service and exciting the anger and resentment of his colleagues.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

REJECTED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, July 25.

The House of Lords rejected the second reading of the Plural Voting Bill by 166 votes to 42, and adopted a motion of Lord Peel declaring that the House was not prepared to accept a Bill dealing only with plural voting, and not attempting to remove the serious imperfections of the present electoral law.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

OMMUNDSEN WINS THE BRONZE MEDAL.

LONDON, July 24.

Sergt. Ommundsen won the shoot off with Captain Marchmont for the bronze medal in the King's Prize competition.

U. S. TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The voting on the Tariff Bill, section by section, has begun in the Senate. The debates are likely to be prolonged, but the passing of the Bill is regarded as certain.

MRS. PANKHURST.

IN A MOST SERIOUS CONDITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, July 25.

Mrs. Pankhurst's condition is most serious. The doctors have resorted to transfusion of blood.

Following on the hoaxing of the police by Suffragettes when Mrs. Pankhurst escaped arrest, she was taken into custody again on Monday of this week. Yesterday morning the news was received from Reuter that she had been released.

SUFFRAGETTE SCRIMMAGE.

WOMEN ARRESTED AT ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.

LONDON, July 24.

A crowd of Suffragettes entered St. Stephen's Hall to-day, to present to Mr. McKenna, a memorial on the "Cat and Mouse" Act. They resisted the police, and, in being removed, attempted to make speeches. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence and two others were arrested.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM BELLAIRS.

LONDON, July 24.

The death is announced of Lieut.-General William Bellairs.

[The son of an officer who was with the 15th Hussars in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns, Sir William Bellairs, K. C. M. G., entered the Army as Ensign on May 8, 1846, and his promotions were: To Lieutenant July 6, 1849, Captain September 15, 1854, Major November 2, 1855, Lieutenant-Colonel December 26, 1865, Colonel August 228 1873, Major-General September 4, 1884, and Lieutenant-General (on retirement) on December 7, 1887. As Lieutenant he served with the 49th Regiment and on the Staff throughout the Crimean War, and was present at the battle of the Alma. He commanded a detached wing of the 49th Foot at the battle of Inkerman and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, including the sortie of October 26, the attacks on the Quarries and the Redan, Mentioned in despatches, he was rewarded with the medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, 5th class of the Legion of Honour, 5th class of the Medjidieh, and the Brevet of Major. In 1877-9 he took part in the Kaffir and Zulu campaigns, and during the Transvaal War of 1880-81 he was Brigadier-General commanding the defences of the garrisons, and the three months' siege of Pretoria. He held important civil and military appointments in south Africa, the West Indies, Ireland, Canada, and Gibraltar. Sir William was 85 years of age.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST.

London, June 25.

The death is announced of General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C.

General Sir Harry North Dalrymplel G. C. B., V. C., was born in India on October, 1834. He entered the army in 1854, rose to the rank of General in 1877 and has a splendid record of military service. He took part in the Persian war in 1857 (medal with clasp); Malwa field force, 1857 (mentioned in despatches, severely wounded); with Central India force, 1858 (mentioned in despatches, severely wounded, medal with clasp, and Victoria Cross); in Abyssinian war, 1867-68 (mentioned in despatches and medal); command of Sappers with Indian expedition to the Mediterranean, 1878; commanded expedition that resulted in annexation of Upper Burma, 1885-86 (clasp); commanded Madras Sappers and Miners for ten years; acted as Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army, and Secretary to Government Military Department; commanded Western Districts, 1880; ceded districts, 1881; British Burma Division, 1883; the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, 1884; Burman Expeditionary Force, 1885; Forces in Burma, 1886; thanked by Her Majesty and by the Government of India, officiating Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 1887; officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg 1887; Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, 1889; officiating Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, 1889; officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of of Coorg, 1891-92. He was also Commandant of the Royal Engineers, and in 1904 was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. Sir Harry Prendergast was a son of the late Mr. Thomas Prendergast of the Madras Civil Service.

ENGLISH RACING.

LIVERPOOL CUP WON BY LONG SET.

LONDON, July 25.

The result of the Liverpool Cup was as follows:—

Long Set 1
Bachelor's Hope 2
Knucknacorriga 3

Five ran. Long Set won by one length; four lengths separated the second and third.

The betting at the start was 5 to 2 against Long Set; 5 to 2 against Bachelor's Hope; 25 to 1 against Knucknacorriga.

The starters, with jockeys were:—

Long Set, Higgs.
Bachelor's Hope, Donoghue.
Knucknacorriga, Stokes.
Drinmore, Cheshire.
Thistleton, W. Huxley.

GOODWOOD STEWARD'S CUP.

Betting on the Goodwood Stewards' Cup.

100 to 9 against Castleton and Braxted.
100 to 8 against Wise Symon
100 to 7 against Harmonicon, Cigar and Poor Boy

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 25.

Kent beat Middlesex, at Maidstone, by seven wickets.

THE "ENEMY" IN ENGLAND.

CAPTURES BY THE INVADERS.

HOW THE DEFENDING FLEET WAS LURED AWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 24.

The "Red" invaders have occupied Grimsby, Cleethorpes, and Immingham, and have captured the Admiralty's oil-depot and two important wireless stations.

LONDON, July 25.

The success of the "Red" Fleet yesterday is much discussed. It is regarded rather as an incident in the warfare than as permanently affecting the campaign.

The Humber was defended by cruisers [and a flotilla of destroyers and submarines, the bulk of which were lured away north by a fleet of "Red" destroyers, leaving the estuary practically at the mercy of the main "Red" Fleet.

The defenders claim that they sank two transports before the troops were landed and two afterwards.

THE RIVAL FLEETS.

HOW THE WARSHIPS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

The total number of His Majesty's ships engaged are 347, and the composition of the opposing sides are as follows:—

BLUE.

Fleet Flagship 1
Battle Squadrons—1st, 3rd, 5th
Battle Cruisers—Lion, Princess Royal, Indefatigable
Cruiser Squadrons—2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th
Light Cruiser Squadrons—1st, 3rd
Minelayers
Destroyer Flotillas—1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th
Submarine Flotillas—3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th

RED.

Fleet Flagship 1
Battle Squadrons—2nd, 4th, 6th
Battle Cruisers—Indomitable, Invincible
Cruiser Squadrons—1st, Cornwall, Cumberland, Warrior
Light Cruiser Squadrons—2nd
Destroyer Flotillas—2nd, 3rd, 6th
Submarine Flotillas—4th, 5th.

Four fast hired transports are attached to the "Red" side, in which three battalions of infantry and a battalion of Marines supplement the "Red" naval operations Cyclist coast patrols are acting in conjunction with the "Blue" force.

The "Red" Fleet, the enemy, is under Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoy, and Admiral Sir George Callinghan commands the "Blue," or British Fleet.

As the fourth and sixth battle-squadrons only consist at present of five and three ships respectively, Sir John Jellicoe is nominally weaker than his opponent by eight ships, or a whole squadron. The "Blue," fleet is thus given the postulated superiority of 50 per cent.—twenty-four ships to sixteen. (I omit the Fleet flagships Sir George Callagan's fleet is composed of 8 Dreadnoughts (12-in. guns) 8 King Edward (VII, 8 Formidable and Sir John Jellicoe has:—6 Super-Dreadnoughts (12.5-in. guns) 1 Dreadnought (12) 2 Lord Nelson 5 Duncan 2 Canopus.

The battle-cruiser squadron having been split into two gives a fairly accurate proportion. But the other cruisers do not seem to have been allotted with any regard to proportion at all and the task of Sir John Jellicoe seems, in this respect, to have been made unduly hard. His opponent has two squadrons to the two and three unattached ships which are allotted to him. Moreover, Sir George Callaghan has all the minelayers.

THE PERSIAN REGENT.

LEAVES PARIS ON RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY.

LONDON, July 24.

The Persian Regent has left Paris for Persia to attend the convening of the Mojliss and the Senate, and to initiate the Shah, whose accession is fixed for July 1914, into the methods of Government. The Regent, however, will make a short stop en route.

Reuter learns from a Persian source that the Regent's exchanges of views with Sir Edward Grey and M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, were most satisfactory. There were no negotiations on particular subjects, as the visits to London and St. Petersburg were informal, and His Highness was not attended by any responsible Minister. The Regent learned that Britain and Russia were prepared to give moral support to the present constitutional Government. Rumours to the contrary were entirely unfounded.

THE DOCTORS' APPEAL.

SUPPORTED BY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, July 24.

A representative meeting of the British Medical Association, to-day, unanimously passed a resolution sympathising with the appeal appearing in the newspapers of July 22 for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate venereal disease.

THE RISING IN CHINA.

SUCCESSES OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

SHANGHAI, July 25.

A series of fruitless attacks was made on the Arsenal during the past 24 hours.

The Government troops, encouraged by their successes, have assumed the offensive, and are driving back the rebels from the suburbs of Nantao.

ROYAL WEDDING.

PRINCE OF WALES TO BE BEST MAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 24.

The wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife is fixed for October 15.

LATER.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales will be the best man, and Princess Mary one of the bridesmaids.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

REVISED RULES FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The Government of India have issued revised rules for the supply of the articles for the Public Service.

Under rule 2, relating to articles manufactured in India from imported material, the term "A substantial part of the process of manufacture" is explained. This means that a substantial part of the preparation of the finished article must be performed in India, whether from raw materials or from component parts obtained in a finished state from other sources.

Under rule 3, dealing with articles which are not manufactured in India, no change of any importance is made, except that articles of clothing and equipment of European manufacture, required for the Burma Police Department, may be procured for the present without the intervention of the India Office.

In rule 4, which deals with articles which should be purchased in India, the following is added:

(a) Plant and materials for electric installations intended to take current from existing centres and small electrical power and lighting plants of not more than 25 kilowatt capacity, which involve the provision of generators and cables for distribution, provided they comply with the current specifications and tests prescribed by the stores department of the India Office.

(b) British Columbia timber.

(c) Plant and materials for small gas installations, the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 15,000.

No change is made in rules 5 and 6, the former dealing with special purchases in India and inter-departmental purchases.

Under rule 7, the Secretary of State is enabled to authorise the Government of India or its officers to purchase some articles direct out-side in India. These will include among other items already published the following:

(1) Perishable fabrics, including linen for residences which are furnished by Government.

(2) Chemicals and scientific apparatus of small value, required by Government schools and colleges, which do not require careful inspection and testing.

(3) Articles required for Viceregal residences in special and urgent cases.

Under rule 8 (forecast of requirements which should, under the rules, be complied with by indent on the India Office), the following is added.

"All requirements should be fulfilled locally in accordance with the provisions of the resolution number 4941-1488-102, dated the 15th July, 1009' provided that quality and price are not unfavourable, and provided that such purchase does not violate any of the instructions contained in these rules. In cases, however, in which stores have to be obtained through the India Office, every effort should be made to foresee requirements, so that the indents may be despatched in ample time.

In rule 9, it is also noted, when any stock articles confirming to well recognised standards are required within a shorter period than three months, and the purchase has under the rules to be made through the India Office, the indenting officer shall, if he desires that the procedure indicated in the resolution in the Department of Commerce and Industry Nos. 6822-6869-37, dated the 13th September 1911, be adopted, should state the fact clearly in his telegraphic indenture.

In rule 12, dealing with firms from which iron and steel may be bought in India, following notes are added.

"By 'Important iron or steel work' are meant articles of iron or steel which from important components of the project in hand, E. G, bridge girders and roof trusses built up in the firms, workshops and supplied ready for erection in such sections as may be convenient, and rolled steel beams, rails, or other sections cut to length or otherwise, prepared at the firm's workshops to suit the indenting officer's requirements. The intention of the rule is to insure that the parts of the accurate preparation of which is essential to the security of a project, shall be obtained only from firms, which possess workshops and appliances capable of turning out work of the desired standard. The raw materials used may be either imported or of Indian manufacture, subject to the usual specifications.

Rule 14 empowers the Government of India to sanction departures from the rules in cases in which such departure is absolutely unavoidable, subject to a report to the Secretary of State if the expenditure exceeds Rs. 10,000.]

The list of firms from which iron and steel may be bought in India remains practically the same as last year's. The new firm added is Messrs H. I. Dixon and Co., of Bombay.

BURMA DIVISION COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 25.

Major-General T. D. Pulcher, C. B., has been appointed to the command of the Burma Division, and is expected in Rangoon from Calcutta next Tuesday. He will go from here on Wednesday to Maymyo.

VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

LEAVING FOR DEHRA DUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, July 25.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived here privately this morning, and leaves for Dehra Dun to-morrow night, the 26th, very carefully guarded.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

G. I. P. AGENT'S REPLY TO PETITION.

RETIRING GRATUITY NOT A CONDITION OF SERVICE.

Major H. A. L. Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, has published his final reply to the petition forwarded to him by several employes who had suffered on account of their joining the strikers.

The petitioners had stated that, from the wording of the Agent's telegram dated June 6, they presumed that certain privileges, which they had been deprived of owing to joining the strikers, would be allowed to them when they were re-engaged. But they found they did not retain those privileges, and a certain number of strikers were refused re-engagement, and were dismissed, although they understood from the telegram that such a course was not to be adopted by the Railway Administration

The following is the Agent's reply:

"I have the pleasure to advise the staff that in the case of those employes who went on strike and who were subsequently permitted to re-engage under the former conditions of pay allowances and Provident Fund, the Board and Railway Board have accepted my recommendation and have sanctioned the condonation of the break of service for the purposes of the 'Leave Rules'."

The petition, which I have received refers to my telegram dated 6th June last which ran as follows:—"It is hereby notified that the latest date for re-engagement under the former conditions of service as regards pay allowances and Provident Fund is noon on Monday, the 9th instant. Any men who fail to rejoin by noon on Monday will forfeit all claim to further consideration and will be regarded as dismissed from the Company's service with effect from the date they absented themselves. The staff are reminded that dismissal may involve the forfeiture of the Company's contribution to the employes' Provident Fund." All men re-engaged have been taken on under the former conditions of service as regards pay, allowances and Provident Fund. The petitioners do not definitely state what other privileges they understood from the telegram they would retain, and no other privileges were mentioned in the telegram.

EFFECT OF THE INTERRUPTION.

It is presumed, however, that the petitioners refer to the effect of the interruption of duty in connection with the "Leave Rules," and to the loss of former service for the purposes of the retiring gratuity. All men re-engaged will be treated as regards pay, allowances, Provident Fund, and leave, as if no break of service had occurred.

There remains the question of the loss of former service for the purpose of the retiring gratuity. The retiring gratuity is not a condition of service. It is a free gift which the Company may, at their discretion, make to their employes on certain clearly defined conditions laid down by the Secretary of State. The staff have been fully advised as to these conditions, and were specially reminded in my telegram dated 31st May, 1913, before the strike began, that those who absented themselves from duty without permission would thereby break the continuity of their service for the retiring gratuity I regret that I can hold out no hope whatever of any possibility of the former service of those who went on strike being now allowed to count for the retiring gratuity.

With regard to the dismissal of 11 men, the telegram quoted constituted merely a warning that the 9th June was the latest date for re-engagement under the former conditions of service as regards pay, allowances, and Provident Fund. It in no way committed the Administration to re-employ every man who offered to re-engage, and I am unable to admit that any employes re-engaged after the strike has any just grievance in respect of the action taken by the Railway Administration in this connexion.

STRIKERS' LOSSES MINIMISED.

I wish to impress on those who have been re-engaged the generosity with which they have been treated. It was felt that the circumstances were exceptional, and that many of the men were allowing themselves to be misled without fully understanding the serious results likely to follow their action, or realising its futility in connexion with the trouble on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. For this reason I endeavoured to minimise, as far as lay within my power, losses to which the strikers had rendered themselves liable, and I trust that they will appreciate the consideration with which they have been treated.

Since statements have appeared in the Press indicating the possibility of further trouble, I desire, in conclusion, to take this opportunity to warn the staff that, now that matters are fully understood, there can be no excuse for a repetition of the deplorable occurrences of the first week of June, and there would, therefore, be no justification for applying a second time, such favourable terms of re-engagement as those which have been extended to the great majority of the participators in the recent strike.

BALL AT GANESHKIND.

ESTABLISHMENT STAFF ENTERTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 25.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon last night gave a ball to the Government house establishment staff, and their friends, which, contrary to the usual custom, was held in Government house itself. The same arrangements were made as at the State Ball on Wednesday. The feature of the proceedings was a State ceremonial which was practically identical in both cases. About 300 resident Europeans were present, and Their Excellencies shook hands with their guests who filed past the dais on which they were seated. Dancing then commenced, when Lord and Lady Willingdon danced with members of the household staff in a set of Lancers, and later joined in other dances till the supper and interval. The function was a great success, and was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

GOVERNOR AND STUDENTS.

THE INFLUENCE OF COLLEGE DAYS.

ADVICE AS TO HOW THEY SHOULD BE SPENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 25.

An interesting ceremony was performed this evening by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, when he unveiled the portrait of Dr. F. G. Selby, M. A., LL.D., C.I.E., late Principal of Deccan College. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Major Greig, Military Secretary, and Mr. Gibson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, was met by Principal F. W. Bain, Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, G. C. I. E., the Chief of Aundh, Prince Baba Saheb of Bhore, and other members of the Committee, and conducted to a dais in one of the lecture halls, when Mr. Godgil, joint secretary to the fund, opened the proceedings with an account of the movement which led up to the present ceremony and the founding of a scholarship for the student who gets the highest number of marks in logic in the intermediate examination, provided he takes up philosophy as one of the subjects of his B. A. course.

At the conclusion of the report His Excellency said:—

"Gentlemen, I consider it a great privilege to have been invited by your principal to-day to take the chief part in doing honour to one who spent the best years of his life as head of your College, but I own I feel under a considerable disadvantage in performing my task, for I have not had the advantage of the personal acquaintance of Dr. Selby, and I have, therefore, no knowledge of his many qualities which endered him so much to all with whom he came in contact, but from information I have received, I am sure of this, that no one is more worthy to receive a permanent memorial of his work in India, work which chiefly centred within the walls of the Deccan College. Except for a few short periods of absence, I understand that Dr. Selby spent nearly thirty years of his life in working for the intellectual, moral, and physical welfare of the students of this college, and I gather that it was largely due to his efforts in the past that the reputation of the college stands so high and that the amenities for you, students, both for work and play, are so admirable in every way.

CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE.

A great scholar, a deep philosopher, and a man of great character and influence, he loved this college, he took the keenest interest in all the students, and I hope you, who spend your college days here, will always remember how much you owe to the splendid life-work of Dr. Selby. And, when I talk of character and influence, I want to digress for one moment and say a few words to you, who are students in this college, and are shortly going out into the larger world to become, I hope, useful and valuable citizens of this country. I think you are very fortunate in having such delightful surroundings in which to spend your college life, with the best opportunities for work and play, with large playing fields and a boat club, and with masters who, I hope and believe, in all your occupations give you that friendly assistance encouragement, and good fellowship which is so essential to the college life of all young men.

Now, I want to ask you this question, do you in your work and play combine in all you do to keep up the high prestige of the Deccan college, or do you look upon this college merely as a place where you live for a short time, where you can take a degree, and then hope to secure a Government appointment? Or do you look upon your life here from a much bigger, broader point of view? With all my heart, I hope so.

PREPARATION FOR THE FUTURE.

I speak as an old college man myself, and I say to you this, that your life here is merely a preparation for all of you, if you choose, of that education, that character, and influence, which will make you strong and self-reliant men to face the difficulties and trials that come to every one in the great struggle of life in the outer world. As this country develops, as its various industries spread through the land, more and more shall we hope to see men coming from your college with good brains and practical knowledge, fit and efficient to take their parts in the ever increasing competition of our public life. I am told that the last selection made for the Provincial Civil Service came from your college, Mr. Reuben. This is surely a matter for congratulation, and I hope to see many of you, young men, in future following his example and doing sound solid work to assist the Government in improving the moral and material condition of the country.

TRAITS OF A GOOD CITIZEN.

But, remember, it is not by book work alone that this end is to be achieved. High character and good influence are also necessary to make a good citizen. May I ask you, if you will, to remember three lines from a great poet lines which have often been a great help to me, and which, if you remember them, I think may be of use to you.

This, above all, to thine own self be true.
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Remember these lines, and, if you do, you will keep the high good name of your college, you will honour the memory of Dr. Selby, and you will be in future a credit to yourselves, a credit to your home and family, and a real asset and assistance to your country and Empire.

Before leaving, His Excellency was garlanded and a photograph was taken of a group of the prominent gentlemen present among whom were the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the hon Mr Pathani, members of the council, Mr. Carmichael, Chief secretary to Government, and others.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6*).

the larger interests of the Empire as a whole. He has brought to the consideration of his subject the qualifications given by long study of economic problems and by personal knowledge of Indian conditions and Indian feeling, and his writings in the Press, both of India and this country, have effectively contributed to the position in which the question now stands.

Hitherto, however, the question has been largely academic. A new importance and a new urgency have been imparted to it by the recent discussion in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and by the brilliant review of India's economic position and its possible developments for which that discussion afforded an opportunity to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Financial Member of Council. This discussion, printed as an appendix to the present work, should be studied by every one who wishes to understand the trend of Indian opinion or to grasp the present position and actual tendencies of British-Indian trade.

No one, who is willing to face facts and admit the truth, even when it is unpalatable truth, will deny that the fiscal and economic policy now imposed on India by its British rulers is hateful to Indian opinion. No Tariff Reformer need dispute that, left to themselves, Indian representatives would establish a system of pure ptotection, directed as much against Great Britain as against the rest of the world. No candid Free Trader will pretend that, in the system which we have established and maintain with its odious excise on cotton-goods manufactured in India, we are acting in accordance with Indian opinion, or even that we are actuated *solely* by regard to Indian interests; and few will be found to believe, in face of the growing Indian opposition and the new facilities for its expression which are accorded by the recent development of representative institutions, that this system can be indefinitely maintained. If we have no alternative to a system, which leaves the infant industries of India a prey to the growing competition of the rest of the world, and especially of its rivals in the Far East; if we insist on imposing an import duty on Lancashire cottons, and, then in the interests of Lancashire, require that duty to be balanced by an excise on all cottons made in Indian power-mills, whether competitive or not, the end is certain—India will find its own alternative, and will sooner or later secure its adoption.

But have we no alternative? Is there no way in which the interests of India and the requirements of its public opinion can be reconciled with the interests of the United Kingdom, and the development of India's resources be made both to serve and be served by the development of the Empire as a whole? Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, hampered and restricted though he was by his official position, not obscurely indicated that there was. Sir Roper Lethbridge develops and reinforces his suggestions, and shows how on the lines of Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis' resolution Indian industry may be developed, British trade promoted, and the open sore of the present excise duties be healed. There is room for difference of opinion as to details, and the exact position, which India may take in a system of Imperial Preference, can only be finally determined after conference and consultation between the Indian and the British Governments; but as a careful study of a problem which is urgent and even menacing, and as a contribution to its solution, I heartily commend this little book to the attention of my countrymen.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

London, May, 1913.

SIR HENRY WATERFIELD.

Although Sir Henry Waterfield's death has been expected for some months it will come as a deep shock to all [illegible] familiar with the Indian Office during the latter half of the 19th century. After the Permanent Under Secretary of State—I say after, for the Parliamentary Secretary of State after all counts for little, and the Parliamentary Under Secretary for nothing—the most responsible and most influential officials at the India Office are the Assistant Under Secretary and the Financial Secretary and Revenue Secretary; and no Financial Secretary there ever gained a higher reputation, not even Sir Thomas Seccombe his immediate predecessor. Always helpful, everyone went to him for help and from far and near. One of the busiest of men and indeed overwhelmed with the business of his own department all day long. He saw everybody who called on him, put his own work absolutely aside for the time and giving himself up entirely to the service of his visitor until he had satisfied the latter completely. Again, though necessarily subject to greater interruptions of this sort, interruptions often of a most provocative character, no one ever knew him to lose his temper or to utter a single word of impatience, and no one ever knew him to repeat an unkind thing of others that might at any time have been brought to his notice. An accomplished Latin scholar, and of marked mental capacity and power and a great official, he was also, and above all, a most saintly and absolutely guileless Christian. Herman Merivale, Sir Louis Mallet, and Sir Arthur Godley (Lord Kilbracken) as Permanent Under Secretaries of State at the India Office, with Sir Horace Walpole, as Private Secretary to one, and another of them as also to Lord Salisbury and Sir Thomas Seccombe, and Sir William Waterfield as Financial Secretaries, were a combination of master minds and just and beneficent characters, which, in the course of half a century, raised the India Office from a position of negligible mediocrity in the estimation of the people of this country, to the very highest reputation, not second even to that of the Foreign Office. Wherefore every Anglo Indian owes, each one and all of them, an abiding debt of gratitude, and patriotic recognition.

The story published in one of the papers as to the origin of the motto of the Star of India was given on the authority of Sir George Birwood, who has often told it, and had it directly from the family of Sir Henry Waterfield. We are told that, when the question of constituting the order of the Star of India was being considered in 1861, Sir Charles Wood wrote out to Earl Canning mentioning various phrases that had occurred to him for the motto, adding to them, on Waterfield's suggestion, "Lux Coeli Dux mostet." This was adopted, but "Englished" as "Heaven's Light our Guide", Lord Canning entreating that he should not be handed down to posterity as the first Governor-General to teach Latin to the Indian Princes. Sir Henry was an official of wonderful, I had almost written unexampled, industry. When taking exercise in St. James's Park, I frequently met him going home after office hours—his office hours, not mine alas!—with a bag full of papers on which, I am told, he would work hard until it was time to go to bed. He was very different from another secretary, I will not mention to which Government office he belonged, who in the good old days, used to spend most of his time at his club in Pall Mall leaving behind instructions that, if he should happen to be wanted for any really pressing matter, they could send for him.

M. P.'S AND INCOME-TAX EXEMPTION.

Some time ago Mr. Lloyd George autocratically and illegally, or at any rate "without legal authority", decided that of the £400 given by members of Parliament to themselves as salary—£100 should be free of income tax, the idea being to treat the latter sum as necessary expenses. Mr. George sheltered himself under the section of a Victorian statute with regard to deductions for expenses, but the Comptroller and Auditor-General has expressed a doubt whether a uniform allowance, without proof of actual expenditure, "wholly, exclusively, and necessarily" incurred in the performance of Parliamentary duties, is in accordance with the section. The entire question is discussed at some length by the "Committee of Public Accounts," who mention a fact that, at any other time but this, would surely be regarded as rather startling, namely, that the Law Officers were not consulted before the concession was made by the Treasury "without legal authority." The Committee maintain that the practice of exempting funds from assessment ought not to be continued in the absence of statutory powers. Questioned on the subject in the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. George said that the report of the Public Accounts Committee was then under consideration. From a further statement, made in the House last night by Mr. George, it seems that the exemption is to be continued but that it will be regularised by legislation. Mr. George contends that in what he did he merely followed precedent in the case of exemptions granted to revising barristers and certain army officers by former Exchequer Chancellors.

POWELLIZED WOOD.

You in Bombay are very familiar with Powellite, or lapidified wood, and will be interested in the wonderful exhibition now open at Messrs. William Whiteley and Co's of furniture suites in Powellized wood, that is of furniture, of almost every denomination made of fresh woods of almost every kind cut down in April last, and so rapidly thoroughly seasoned that it has been possible to at once make them up into chairs and tables and sideboards and cupboards of every variety of style and price, equal in endurance to the best seasoned timbers and superior in hardness, and high polish. A great reduction in price is thus at once effected. Again, woods hitherto quite unsuited for use in furniture, will in future be utilised in this way by first undergoing the process of Powellization which will mean another saving in cost for producers and consumers. Everyone will now be able to have reproductions of the choisest examples of Tudor, and Stuart and Georgian and Hepplewhite and Chippendale furniture, a fact which will rapidly regenerate the national taste in household decoration and revolutionize the appearance of the interior of our middle class English homes. The Powellized wood is practically undestructible. The exhibition at Messrs. William Whiteley's, which opened on the 7th, and closes on the 31st inst. contains special fine samples of Powellized Indian woods. They are all said to be fireproof.

"ABSENTEE" AND "DESERTER."

"That in the captain's but a choler's word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

When Tommy Atkins takes French leave and has to be brought back, he is a deserter. When a commissioned officer does the same thing—the cases must be very very rare—he is an "absentee." So I gather from what occurred at Bow Street on Monday when a young subaltern, Mr. Mortimer Alfred Mitchell, was brought before the Magistrate, Mr. Michell, who is only 20, is a lieutenant in the 1st Northamtonshires, stationed at South Ragland Barracks, Dovenport, and he was charged with "being an absentee from his regiment. In consequence of "informations received" a police sergeant arrested the accused in the approach to Charing Cross Railway Station. When told the charge, he replied, "all right; take notice that I am sober." He was, the Sergeant continued, sober. The witness added that a telegram had been sent to the Colonel, but no reply had been received. The accused was remanded for a day on the understanding that, if an escort arrived in the meantime, he would be given up.

THE LAUREATESHIP.

Mr. Asquith has decided not to follow Gladstone's example, and leave the Poet-Laureateship in abeyance until we really have another outstanding poetical genius. Replying to a question on Monday the Prime Minister announced that the vacancy, created by Mr. Alfred Austin's death, would be filled up, but declined to take into consideration the propriety of enlarging the scope of the office by making it a laureateship of literature. This extremely brilliant suggestion was made by the Reverend Silvester Horne, member for Ipswich and Whitfield's chapel, Tottenham Court Road. "Will the right hon. gentleman," Mr. Arthur Lynch (author of "Out Poets") asked, "remember that, wherever genius has been patronised by authority, the authority has remained, but the genius has flown?" Mr. Asquith did not say whether or not he would remember this fact. Apropos of a different matter the *Westminster Gazette* suggested yesterday that members often bring down their impromptu "supplementaries" in their pockets. Mr. Lynch's supplementary looks suspiciously like one of these, but we must not forget that he belongs to a quick-witted race. As if one Poet-Laureate is not enough, Mr, Asquith was asked yesterday to consider the advisablity of appointing one for each of the "separate countries," constituting the United Kingdom. His polite refusal to do anything of the kind was not accepted by the author of the prop[illegible] a Scottish M. P. who pressed [illegible] on the ground of the [illegible]ity of any one poet representing all the nationalities in the United Kingdom." As an alternative he suggested that the princely salary now paid to the Poet-Laureate should be used for the Civil List "and appreciation generally of literary achievement," What a lot of appreciation of literary achievements could be shown in this way! The *Times'* Parliamentary report says that Mr. Asquith's "entire answer did not reach the Gallery." Perhaps it is as well it did not, for if it conveyed what was probably in Mr. Asquith's mind, it was very likely more forcible than polite. "When this matter comes to be inquired into will consideration be given to the undoubted poetic ability of the hon. and learned member for North Armagh?" I do not quite see the joke, but Mr. Asquith evidently did, for he replied, "If the hon. gentleman will furnish me with a copy of the poems of the hon. and learned member." The hon. and learned member for North Armagh is Mr. William Moore who is one of the most zealous, if he is not the most discreet, of Sir Edward Carson's body-guard.

A GREAT HOSPITAL "COMBINE."

The Westminster and St. George's Hospitals propose to amalgamate and to build themselves joint premises on some suitable, but unexpensive, site not yet chosen. The ground at Hyde Park Corner on which "St. George's" stands is perhaps the most valuable bit of space in all London, and some time ago the hospital authorities decided they would think twice before refusing an adequate offer. This is now forthcoming, the amount being no less than £460,000. In the place of the hospital, there will be another "palatial hotel" costing £600,000 as if London had not sufficient palatial hotels. Piccadilly will soon be all hotels and clubs, though, if report be true, some of the latter find it extremely difficult to keep the Warliffs out where St. George's Hospital and Lanesborough House stood, and over the principal entrance was the following inscription composed by the noble owner :—

"'Tis my delight thus to be
In town and in the country."

In those days what is now almost the heart of London was practically a suburb Lanesborough House was converted into a hospital in 1733 and the great surgeon, John Hunter, died there sixty years later. "He had", it is related, long suffered from an affection of the heart, and in an elluciation with one of his colleagues about a matter of right which had been by the governors of the hospital, as he thought, improperly refused him, he suddenly stopped, retired to an ante-room and suddenly expired.

LORD CRAVEN.

The fourth Earl of Craven, who not so very long ago was a Conservative and now ranks as a Liberal, has been rewarded, as all such recruits on both sides generally are, in one way or another. He has been appointed Lord Lieutenant for Warwickshire in succession to the late Marquis of Northampton. Although the Liberal Party now has plenty of what may be called "bourgois peers" it has extremely few peers, who can be given positions like that bestowed upon Lord Craven, and, if the Conservatives remain out in the cold much longer—and the Government, we are told, are at present confident of living out the session of 1915—it would not be surprising to see a few more noble lords crossing the floor of the gilded chamber. Whatever else may be said about the old governing families of England, they know how to look after their own interests. Lord Craven is married to the daughter of the late Mr. Bradley Martin, the American millionaire, whose dollars enabled him to lease one of the finest shooting properties in the Highlands—Balmacaan in Invernessshire.

THE AGONY COLUMN.

Some interesting "ads" from the *Times*:—

Young professional man too shabby obtain engagement. Will any one provide suit and linen.

A widow would be glad if some gentleman would assist her son to a position. Well educated, excellent references: been some time on Australian coaster. Now wants influence.—J. M. D.

Wanted by prominent engineer, £2,000 to build revolutionary Gas Turbine—the prime mover of the future.—O,666 etc.

Found.—The way to Salvation. But it cannot be imparted. Conscience is the only mediator and "guide, philosopher, and friend." Take earnest thought be frank with thyself, discard artificial prejudices, and be natural, then the way will be easy.

Lady or gentleman (independent) desiring a great purpose in life welcomed to Help advertiser inaugurate new temperance campaign of absorbing interest. Capital not required—Address in confidence. "Eclecticus."

The Grandsons of a Gentleman? who adopted an unrelated boy, and educated him at a public School, want some one to pay for their Education, which is wholly beyond their father's means —X. O.

I think the last "takes the cake."

MACHLI BAZAAR MOSQUE.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' PROTEST.

At the mass meeting of the Bombay Moslems held yesterday to pass a resolution asking for British intervention in regard to the retention of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse by Turkey, speeches were also made protesting against the action of the United Provinces Government in having demolished a portion of the Machli Bazar Mosque at Cawnpore, and thus wounding the religious feelings of the Moslems. A resolution was adopted, vehemently protesting against the action of the Government, and requesting the Viceroy to direct the restoration of the demolished portion of the mosque, and also to take steps to prevent such occurrences affecting the religious sentiment of the Mohomedan in future.

One of the speakers said that the mere passing of resolutions would not be productive of any result, and suggested that a deputation, consisting of fifteen gentlemen elected from various parts of India, with Mr. M. T. Kderbhoy, the Chairman of the meeting, as president, should wait on H. E. the Viceroy to represent the feelings of the Moslem in regard to the matter.

A resolution to that effect was then adopted, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Lord Chancellor has settled the following presentations to benefices in his gift:—The Rev. C. A. Neve, formerly chaplain at Tiruwella, Travancore, India, to the vicarage of Lilbourne, Northants, the Ven. L. Klugh, Archdeacon of Lucknow, India, to the rectory of Kenchester-with-Bridge-Sollars, Herefordshire.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 11.

Many of the most beautiful toilettes of to-day owe their particular cachet to the sash. These sashes pay little or no attention to actual waist out-line; on the contrary, they are designed to give the vogue, neglige loose-fitting air to a gown, which is recognised in the most exclusive fashion circles as "le dernies cri." Sometimes they are very wide, gorgeously-coloured draperies encircling the hips in bayadire manner. A variation of this is seen, when the drapery is worn over on hip only. As a contrast to the rich Oriental colouring for these sashes, to which we have grown accustomed, many of the sashes seen at the recent race-meetings were made of tulle, either repeating the main note of colour in the toilette, or else revealed in black. The ends of these sashes, which are made of such delicate, fragile, fabrics, are usually weighted in some novel manner. The favourite wear seem to lie in bordering the ends with roses, and a novel idea was seen on a sash with the ends weighted with pearls.



Our sketch illustrates a charmingly simple design for a morning walking costume. The original was made of fan sponge, cloth, with collar and cuffs embroidered in blue, emerald green, and gold. The satin ceinture was composed of blue satin streaked with gold and green. The fasinating little hat, worn with this costume, is fitted with quite the latest idea in the way of a ribbon velvet chin strap.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much is talked of the "Depressed classes" and the wish to raise them; educated Indians constantly tell me that the "Depressed Classes" must be helped to raise themselves. In theory this is excellent, but, like so many of the splendid ideas which throng the Indian platform, very little practical good accrues from this maxim, and the real reason is, I believe "a fear that once these "depressed classes" are educated in the same way as the better castes, the latter will lose their status in the eyes of the people; in other words, it is jealousy. And so practically all the education that the "depressed classes" get in India is given by the unprejudiced missionary, that is, not by the Indian but by the European;—and to me it is typical of India, the Indian talks, the Englishman does.

My object in writing to you is to try and point out how here we have overcome this feeling, and have started a night-school and club for the "depressed classes"; and to ask sympathisers to help us with funds for scholarships and other help for the promising pupils. We have over 50 names on our books, mostly boys, (6 or 7 of whom however are Beni Israels, Mahomedans, and Koli boys,) about 12 girls' and 4 or 5 men. The master is a Native Christian, and he and his wife who help me, are the only paid employees. The 2 hours' schooling comprises the three Rs. singing, drilling, (taught voluntarily once a week by a Mochi Jamadar of the Police), and each day the school receives a 15 minutes' moral lecture. These lectures are given by all the leading gentlemen here, who have consented to come one evining a month and talk to the pupils on the subject chosen for them. The pupils received daily a cup of tea and a biscuit, this month given by one sympathiser, next month promised by another, and I hope the arrangement will be continued. Also each evening the pupils receive a card for good conduct and cleanliness, and, on completing 12, a small prize,—a slate, pencils, a jacket or something. Each month those, who have not missed a day's attendance will receive a garment. No money is given in prizes, and everything is done to instil a love of cleanliness, honesty, truthfulness, loyalty, temperance, and cleanliving, and in fact to make them God-fearing, upright, praiseworthy, citizens. No religious teaching but this, and a love of God is taught them, and this is principally carried out by our Hindu and Mahomedan helpers. I have 3 or 4 most promising boys now in the 3rd standard, who work by day, and only do schooling by night. what I want is philanthropists who will allow these boys so much per mensem, to enable them to give up their work so that they can employ the next 2 or 3 years entirely in study. Will those gentlemen or ladies, wishful to help in this way or by sending me funds for the rewards and expenses of the school, kindly communicate with me direct? It is a work which ought to appeal to all, but specially to those who wish to see India take her place amongst the first of the world's countries.—Yours etc.

R. EMANUEL,
President of the Depressed Class Mission, Alibag.

July, 24.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," with the homeward Mails of the 19th instant, arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th idem.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A" vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

The click of the weather chose to make a nuisance of himself once more yesterday, when the game between the Sherwoods "A" and the Commercial Gymkhana began in drenching rain. In spite of the unfavourable condition however both sides played good football and the Military in particular appeared little incommoded by the slippery surface. Within the first few minutes Mitchell broke through the opposing defence and scored with a low shot. Then the Commercials pulled themselves together and though there were one or two near things it was twenty minutes before the Military scored again when owing to a bad miskick by Harwood, Sergt. Orange had matters his own way and gently placed the ball into a corner. Orange was prominent throughout the game securing three out of the total of five goals scored by the Foresters. The last goal secured by him was in a similar manner to the first being the result of a bad miskick by Harwood. With these two exceptions Harwood played a fine defensive game and with Chapman was responsible for keeping the Military off on a good many occasions. The great need of the Commercial Gymkhana was a good goal-keeper. A new player was tried in the position yesterday Darwell the late custodian going up into the forward line. The new guardian of the net was not a success.

Play had not been in progress very long before Mitchell of the Sherwoods getting away went through on his own and entirely beat Symes with a low shot (1—0). The Sherwoods coming in again Orange hit the under part of the bar with a strong shot. He shot again but Symes by running into managed to deflect the sphere and a corner resulted which came to nothing. The Commercials got away for a spell but played about with the ball too much. Wesson coming along on the left wing centred nicely right into the goal mouth. Symes ran out and missed the ball which trickled across the open goal to Topliffe. His shot went wide of the mark. A long kick by Astle of the Sherwoods saw Symes hesitating about running out. He made up his mind to do so and managed to clear though charged. Orange got possessions of the ball close in but Harwood was just in time to clear. The Commercials secured a corner that came to nothing. Twenty-five minutes from the start a bad miskick by Harwood resulted in Sergt Orange getting through. He beat Symes with a slow shot into the bottom corner (2-0). From the kick the Military came away and Marvel headed the ball through (3-0). After the Commercials had paid a short visit to the end the Military right wing took the ball up and Fitzjohn put a high kick into the goal mouth. Orange headed for goal and missed by a small margin, A good centre by Topliffe saw Orange shoot just past the post.

The second moiety opened with a corner to the Military. Astle dropped the ball over the bar. Keeping up the Military put a strong shot that the Commercials goalkeeper failed to gather completely. He kicked clear. Several more shots were put in by the Sherwoods before Harwood took the ball up for the Commercials. A foul was given against him. The ball was netted by the Military but the whistle had already gone for off-side. A long shot from Marvel was gathered by Symes but he carried the ball and the Sherwoods were accorded a free kick within a few feet of the goal. The Commercials packed their goal and were successful in keeping the ball out and taking up the attack they pressed for a time. Topliffe of the Sherwoods was ruled off-side. They put in two or three shots each of which was fisted away by Symes but not clearing one very well he gave Orange an easy opportunity of pushing the ball through (4—0). The Commercials playing the one back game with success had several off-side decisions given against the Military. The Commercials took up the attack for a time and Murray kicked through well. Hands against Marvel gave them a free kick. It began to rain again. Marvel twice took long shots for goal. Just before time a miskick by Harwood saw Orange with the ball at his feet. He placed it nicely in the corner (5—0).

The game ended—

Sherwood Foresters "A" .. 5 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana..... nil.

The following were the teams:—

SHERWOOD FORESTER "A" (White Knick's Green Jerseys marked XLV A goal) Johnson (backs) Garbutt and Wilkins, (halves) Fitzjohn, Astle, Marvill (forwards) Toppliffe, Sampson, Mitchell, Orange and Wesson.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA (White):—(goal) Symes, (backs) Harwood and Chapman, (halves) Clarke, Osborne and Bellamy, (forwards) Darwell, Murphy, Murray, Shaw and Parsons.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Sherwood Foresters	5	5	0	0	10
Sherwood Foresters A	4	4	0	0	8
R. G Artillery	5	3	1	1	7
Commercial Gymkhana	6	2	1	3	7
G. I. P. Railway	5	3	2	1	7
Bombay Gymkhana	4	2	0	2	6
Grant Medicals	5	2	3	0	4
Bombay Athletic	3	1	2	0	2
Y. M. C. A.	5	0	3	2	2
Horse's	4	0	3	1	1
A'l Blacks	5	0	5	0	0

RUGBY IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA PRACTICE GAME.

After being the splendid condition of the ground at the beginning of the season, it is a great pity that the continuous rain has reduced the oval to a quagmire, which makes practice games more a mud fight than anything else. The game on Thursday between two Gymkhana teams was of this order, and consequently it was very difficult to judge the form of the players. This was especially so amongst the backs to whom the slippery state of the ball made passing a thing more of luck than skill. This, however, does not excuse the singular aversion to tackling and saving that many of them showed. The Gymkhana ought to be able to put a very heavy and useful set of forwards and a pair of good halves into the field. It is their three-quarter-line that is the weak spot.

Colours defended the bandstand end and soon became aggressive but indifferent passing made their efforts futile. Musto attempted a short kick and run, but Ash cleared well. This player was again responsible for good saving work and Colours were kept out. After much desultory scrumming a free kick to Colours was badly miskicked, and Whites were enabled to get away with what looked like a scoring run, if Rollo had not fumbled. Musto then put in a good run for Colours, and, as Rollo failed to return his kick, Jones dashed up and scored what proved to be the only try of the match. kick converted with a good kick considering the appalling state of both ball and ground. More uneventful mud fighting followed and half time was called. Colours re-started by kicking into touch, and from the resulting scrum in midfield their three-quarters had a good opening, which bad passing annulled. Musto made a mark, but the kick proved useless. Then Whites got going, and Ash with a great individual effort very nearly scored, but a fine dribble by Kemp saved the situation and gave relief. This was only temporary, and White's three-quarters—or what there were of them as they only appeared to have three and were also minus a full back—made another attempt to score. This a good tackle by Baistow cut short. They continued to press, and from a free for offside given against Colours' halves, who, by the way, seemed often at fault in this direction, ought to have kicked a goal, but Ash's drop kick went wide. After renewed efforts by Whites to get over the line, the whistle blew for time, and a scrambling game came to a close in Colour's favour by one goal to nil.

ARMY TOURNAMENT.

For the Army Tournament at Lucknow, which commences on Monday, August 4 the following teams have entered :—West Riding Regt, Leicestershire Regt, Middlesex Regt., Highland Light Infantry, East Yorkshire Regt., and the Sports Club Cawnpore, and Lucknow station.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

WEEKLY COMPETITION.

The usual weekly sweep stake competition was held on Thursday morning over the Bombay golf course, when there was a fair entry. The state of the course was not all that it might be as so much rain has fallen lately that in many places it has become waterlogged, and the Oval is practically unfit for play. This of course considerably affected the play of those taking part in the competition with the result that the returns made were very much higher than is usually the case and a good number spent a fair amount of their time trying to find the ball which, in nine cases out of ten, was either in casual water of else embedded inches deep in mud. Golf under such condition is no very great pleasure, and is apt to make the average man rather bad-tempered, especially when after a good drive one finds one's ball unplayable. However, someone had to win, and Hargreaves in returning a scratch score of 42 in the easier competition is to be congratulated in having got round the course in two strokes over "bogey" which was two strokes better than the next best score sent in by Jessop. In the junior competition no one succeeded in getting round in less than 50, and the result was a tie between Fraser—7 and Knight—9, who both returned nett scores of 46. The following are the results :—

SENIOR CLASS.

E Hargreaves	42	Scr	42
J W Jessop	43	+1	44
H P T Latley	43	Scr	43
T H Payne	48	—2	44
J W Marshall	49	—2	47
E E Coombs	47	+1	48
J H Hardie	59	—2	7

JUNIOR CLASS.

W Fraser	53	—7	43
T H Knight	55	—9	46
W W Collins	56	—9	47
M D Crichton	57	—7	50
S D Gaddam	58	—7	51
J E P Curry	57	—6	51
D Harrington	63	—9	54

SOCIETY AND THE ACTRESS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

woman of leisure, the actress, the peeress, the woman doctor, the woman writer, and the sweated worker stand side by side on the same platform and voice the needs of women. How many platforms to-day exist where women speakers may be found? They advocate not only the right to vote, but they speak of the necessity for divorce reform; they say the evil of the white slave traffic shall be banished from English life; they deplore the sweating of their sister women, and demand a change in the housing of the working classes.

I believe the "so-called ladies" will make a place for any actress who marries into their own class if she has a gentle heart. These are democratic days, and the caste feeling is giving way before a wholesome belief that we are all human beings and members of one great family. May it not be that social evolution will arrive at a period when caste prejudice as well as prejudice among different nations will vanish in the realisations that there exists a very real sisterhood of women as well as a very real brotherhood of man.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The share market remained unchanged to-day, and very little business was done in any direction. Barbonis were at Rs. 15-10, Rs. 15-11 and Rs. 15-12 at the auction sales: Bhalgora, Rs. 23, Gopalchuck, Rs. 9 9 and Rs. 9-10, Matigari, Rs. 1-6, and Rs. 1-8, Raneegunge, Rs. 23-8.

In the jute market, Hooghly (prefs) shares rose from Rs. 62-8 to Rs. 63 and Rs. 64, while Kankinarrah (ordinary) went up from Rs. 193 to Rs. 194.

Telegraphic intimation was received yesterday from England to the effect that the Nidadavole appeal, in which Rajah Raula Rau Appa Rao claimed the Nidadavo'e Zemindary to be impartible was dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with costs, the judgment of the High Court being confirmed. The connected appeal relating to the Medur E-tate in which the question regarding the validity of adoption is in dispute is to be heard by the Privy Council next week.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

EMPLOYES' MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND.

It being found that there is a demand amongst the staff of the G. I. P Railway that there should be some means of securing legal assistance in connection with prosecutions under the Indian Railways Act, the Board of Directors of that Railway has notified to the staff it, approval of the formation of "The G. I. P. Railway Employes' Mutual Provident Fund.

The objects of the Society are as follows "

(*a*) To provide any member with legal assistance for his defence in the event of his being prosecuted for an offence or offences under the Indian Railways Act or the Indian Penal Code, alleged to have been committed by him in the execution of his duty.

(*b*) To provide any member with legal assistance in cases where it may be decided to be necessary for such member to clear his character, if in any matter pertaining to his Railway duties, by bringing a charge for defamation against any person or persons.

(*c*) To provide certain benefits on termination of service with the G. I. P. Railway Company or at death, after 10 years' membership of the Society.

The subscription will be at the rate of one pie in the rupee, subject to a maximum of Re. 1 per mensem. Membership of the Society will be open to all now in the service who desire to join, and will be compulsory in the case of certain classes of employes engaged subsequent to its formation.

The Society will be non-official in character, and will be managed by a committee of the employes themselves, but the G. I. P. Railway administration will assist, with the object of reducing the cost of management and safeguarding the Society's interest.

Whether or not a member had received the benefit of legal assistance after ten years' membership, he will be entitled, on retirement or death, to a benefit representing large proportion of his subscription.

As soon as a committee is elected, Rs. 5,000 transferred from the Fines Fund, will be put at the disposal of the Society.

Pending the appointment of a committee and a manager, applications for membership will be received by the Secretary, Victoria Terminus.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.,

Simla, July 25.

Captain Stocker, 13th Hussars, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, Territorial Force.

Lieut Frith, 25th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Jubbulpore, is appointed to the Infantry of the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieut Tonson Rye, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant of the 4th Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieut Del Simonds, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 72 Heavy Battery, Nowgong.

Lieut. Colonel E. H. Sharman, I. M. S., is permitted to retire from 1st August 1913.

2nd Lieut. Johnston, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted from the Home Establishment to No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Bombay.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major Chaplin, 8th Cavalry, as commandant of that regiment.

Major De la Force, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Dinapore, instead of to the 19th Battery as previously notified.

Major R. J. Carden, 15th Sikhs, to be Station Staff Officer, Loralai.

Lieut. E. A. Glennie, R. E., is transferred from the Karachi Brigade to the Loralai District Military Works Services.

Br-General G. D. L. Shaw, resumed command of the Karachi Brigade on 13th July.

Lieut-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., resumed Command of the 6th (Poona) Division on 10th July.

Captain D. Ogilvy, R. E., to officiate as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Ahmednagar District.

Major J. F. Whelan, R. A. M. C., assumed duties of Deputy Assistant Director Medical Services (Sanitary) 6th (Poona) Divison, vice Lt.-Colonel O. L. Robinson, R. A. M. C.

REGIMENTAL.

Royal Field Artillery.—Captain M. R. H. Crofton to command No. 9 Ammunition Column vice Captain G. S. Tovey promoted.

88th Infantry.—2nd-Lieut. C. N. Harding to be officiating Quarter Master.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—Lt.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge, 117th Mahrattas, 60 days, Privilege. Lieut. C. F. B. Winterscale, 2nd Bn. The King's (Shropshire Lt. Infantry) 2 months, General leave in India. Captain R. C. Ross, 6th Jat Lt. Infantry, 56 days, in India, Medical Cert. Major A. Murphy, I. M. S., 8 months ex India, Medical Certificate. Lieut. W. H. S. Schofield, 18th Infantry, 60 days, ex India, Privilege. Captain J. U. Hope, Royal Garrison Artillery, 60 days ex India, Privilege. Lieut. M. E. de B. Goldman-Monk, 91st Punjabis, 6 month 27 days, ex India, Combined. Captain M Crofton, R. H. A, 3 months, in India, Private Affairs. Lieut, H. G. Lush-Wilson, R. H. A., 66 days, in India, Private Affairs. Captain P. G. Robinson, R. F. A., 134 days, ex India, Private Affairs. Major E. H. Stevenson D. S. O., R. F. A., 2 months in India, Private Affairs. Lt.-Colonel F. C. L. Waller, 42nd Regiment, 81 days, ex India, Combined.

A few nights ago a man was seen climbing a rain water pipe which lead up to a room occupied by a Marwari merchant residing on the sixth storey of a house in Clive Street, Calcutta. He was for some time seen clinging to the window still in a most perilous position, endesvouring to get inside. At length the occupant awoke, and suddenly opening the window to ascertain the cause of the disturbance outside, caused the accused to slip down the water-pipe. He was at once taken into custody. In a second case one Sunker Kahar was arrested while attempting to effect an entry into the room of a Bombay merchant in Ezra Street by means of the water-pipe.

THE WEATHER.

STRONG MONSOON OVER THE ARABIAN SEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The storm which was yesterday over Deltaic Bengal has commenced to move westwards, and has its centre this morning near Chaibassa in Chota Nagpur. Heavy rain has fallen south of its path. The Arabian Sea current continued active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, Orissa, Central India east and east of the Central Provinces; fairly general in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, west of the Central Provinces, on the west coast and the Bombay-Deccan; local in the east and north Punjab and east Rajputana, and a few falls also have occurred in Upper Burma.

Tavoy reports three inches of rainfall, Moulmein, two; Kyaukpyu, four; Akyab six; Cox's Bazar, three; Barisal, one and a half; Darjeeling, two; Cuttack, five; Balasore, eight; False Point, six; Sambalpur and Chaibassa, two; Ranchi, one and a half; Darbhanga and Gaya, one; Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Bareilly and Agra, a half; Chakrata, three; Amballa and Murree, one and a half; Mount Abu, one; Nowgong, three-quarters; Pendra, one; Marmagoa, two; and Nizamabad-three quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in the Central Provinces and Central India.

The Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer which arrived this morning reports strong monsoon over the Arabian Sea.

HEAVY RAINS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 25.

High winds were blowing in Calcutta last evening and rapidly increased in force, culminating about midnight in a westerly gale. The winds afterwards subsided, when heavy rains set in. It will probably be found that the storm had passed inland during the night and to the eastward of Calcutta.

The following was issued in the "Telegraph Gazette" last evening at 7. p m:—A cyclonic storm in the Bay, which is severe for the time of the year, is still on the coast about 50 miles east of Saugor Island. It appears to be travelling slowly north or N. W. and will probably pass over, or to the east of Calcutta, within the next 24 hours. The danger signal No. 9 has been hoisted at Calcutta and the river ports in place of the day signal No 7.

The sea at the head of the Bay is very high, and the winds are probably of hurricane force near the centre of the disturbance.

AT SEA.

The Anchor Line steamer "Castalia," 4,086 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, which arrived here on Thursday evening from Liverpool experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia," Captain Bradshaw, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London via. Aden, encountered strong S. W. monsoon wind and high sea from Socotra.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G' Hos,
	In. cts.	In cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	64'49	64 30	62'34
Friday, 25th July	0'16	0 07	0'10
Total.....	64'65	64'37	62'44

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
July 25.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. ct.
Cumballa Hill.	0 08	52'53	21'85	34'18

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 25th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. c's.
0 22	65 66

Appended is Thursday report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (24th)	93·3	88·0	...	...
Jask ...	96·3	88·3	...	...
Muskat (24th) ...	93·3	87·1	...	...
Multan ...	104·3	84·0	...	5·70
Rawalpindi ...	102·4	84·6	...	6·96
Lahore ...	100·4	84·2	...	8·29
Sirsa ...	99·3	84·0	...	11·36
Ambala ...	92·5	70·9	1·35	16·90
Delhi ...	97·0	83·8	0·14	9·03
Agra ...	99·5	79·0	0·33	5·14
Mainpuri ...	96·8	79·6	0·17	5·67
Jhansi ...	95·1	79·5	0·27	3·54
Cawnpore ...	93·6	79·0	0·13	8·30
Allahabad ...	91·6	77·5	0·46	9·43
Jacobabad ...	106·1	83·3	...	1·08
Karachi ...	87·0	80·0	...	8·68
Ajmer ...	89·6	78·2	...	7·26
Jaipur ...	93·7	79·1	...	9·83
Kotah ...	87·1	77·6	0·10	4·56
Bhuj ...	87·5	78·0	...	19·85
Dwarka ...	85·8	80·7	...	10·67
Verawal ...	82·6	78·8	...	22·36
Rajkot ...	88·6	73·8	...	17·73
Bhavnagar Para. ...	90·0	76·3	...	27·77
Surat ...	86·9	77·6	0·05	27·11
Ahmedabad ...	89·6	76·7	0·06	19·46
Deesa ...	83·3	75·4	0·12	14·36
Neemuch ...	84·9	73·0	...	10·12
Indore ...	84·1	71·6	0·09	11·93
Jubbulpore ...	82·3	74·8	0·80	14·81
Saugor ...	81·8	73·1	0·31	13·08
Hoshangabad ...	88·1	75·4	0·04	13·62
Khandwa ...	86·7	75·1	0·06	19·20
Akola ...	89·2	74·5	0·26	14·25
Amraoti ...	83·8	73·3	0·03	13·26
Nagpur ...	86·1	73·8	0·56	21·78
Chanda ...	86·0	74·0	0·60	26·48
Raipur ...	81·7	73·6	0·50	16·07
BOMBAY ...	83·9	79·1	0·09	57·09
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	79·9	0·01	55·15
Mormugao ...	81·0	74·2	2·02	6 ·56
Karwar ...	83·2	75·0	1·74	65·57
Malegaon ...	86·4	73·1	...	9·78
Ahmednagar ...	82·1	70·0	0·05	16·12
Poona ...	77·5	70·8	0·13	16·79
Sholapur ...	85·8	75·7	0·18	9·81
Bijapur ...	87·7	70·8	...	8 52
Belgaum ...	76·3	66·5	0·42	18·00
Aurangabad ...	81·9	69·7	0·25	14·36
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	86·9	72·2	0·87	25·86
Hyderabad ...	89·3	74·2	...	8·96
Mangalore ...	86·8	74·3	0·44	60·78
Calicut ...	85·3	76·1	0·23	48·89
Cochin ...	84·7	74·2	0·87	43·54
Colombo ...	85·0	77·5	...	11·19
Masulipatam ...	93·8	77·7	0·03	4·34
Bellary ...	87·5	74·8	0·03	3·07
Cuddapah ...	95·6	78·0	...	4·00
Madras ...	100	83·0	...	2·53
Bangalore ...	81·3	64·3	...	8·00
Coimbatore ...	89·4	73·3	...	2.65
Trichinopoly ...	96·6	79·3	...	1·28
Negapatam ...	98·2	78·7	...	1·15

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts; Ambala has had 1·35" and Delhi 0·14." Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Delhi; minimum temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·17", Agra 0·63", Jhansi 0·27", Cawnpore 0·13" and Allahabad 0·40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western and western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0·10" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light local rain has fallen in north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0·12. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore and Raipur have had 0·50" each, Saugor 0·31", Akola 0·26" Nagpur 0·56" and Chanda 0·60". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 2·02" and Karwar 1·74". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0·13, Sholapur 0·18, Belgaum 0·42" Aurangabad 0·25' and Nizamabad 0·87". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts of the Punjab, the United Provinces the eastern half of the Central Provinces, the south Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan, north Gujarat and south Rajputana. Rainfall has been insignificant in the north Konkan and very light in north Gujarat and Rajputana but has increased in Malabar, the south Konkan, the United and the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. The increase in the rainfall in the east Central Provinces appears to be due to the westward advance of the storm which was reported yesterday to have formed over Deltaic Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces; fairly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces; local rain in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; some showers in the Punjab, Rajputana, West Central India and possibly Gujarat.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Persia," which left Aden on the afternoon of the 20th, experienced up to Long. 51° E light variable wind with overcast of cloudy skies, south-westerly or confused swell; up to Long. 59 1-2° E fresh to strong south-westerly wind, sea and swell and generally clear weather; up to Long. 66° E strong south-westerly wind, high sea and swell, with overcast skies: up to Long. 71° E fresh west-south-westerly wind, high following sea, with overcast skies and occasional light rain or rainsqualls; till arrival this morning moderate or gentle west-south-westerly wind, high south-westerly swell and cloudy skies Normal monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Mio.	Rain fa'l. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date. In. Ct.
73	69	4 8	121 81

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (14 a.m.), 19th July, 1912 :—

	In. cts.		In cts.
Bandra	61 11	Broach	30 10
Panjab	44 97	Malsar	37 4
Vaiturni	56 76	Dabhoi	30 15
Palghar	52 59	Baroda	37 47
Gholvad	39 87	Mehmadabad...	22 65
Daman	69 95	Ahmedabad ...	17 12
Bulsar	60 37	Viramgam ...	7 9
Navsari	39 19	Patri	11 47
Bardoli	34 39	Sevalia	23 29
Nandarbar	13 7	Godhra	22 22
Nardava	12 95	Nimkhera	25 9
Surat	27 22	Dohad	20 36
Kim	34 32	Amargarh ...	18 66
Kosamba	36 72	Ratlam	12 60
Rajpardc	31 20	Nagda	8 42

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8·30 a.m. Saturday the 22nd June to 8 30 a.m. Saturday the 19th July 1913 on Kotah Division :—

Alot	8 77	Gangapur ...	7 92
Pachpahar	5 57	Hindaun ...	11 72
Kotah	6 95	Bayona	4 2
Indargarh	7 22	Bharatpur ...	3 54

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 24th July, 1913, was 29·811 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of a Knighthood of the Garter upon the Earl Spencer, G. C. V. O. Lord Spencer,s borther, father, and grandfather were all Knights of the Garter. He has many foreign orders, including the White Eagle of Russia, the Red Eagle of Prussia, and the Grand Cross of the Dannebrog.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
After the Chamber Court is over.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

766-12—Vachha and Co.—R D Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai,—Madhavji.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
Suits for Hearing and final Disposal
Long Causes.

45-12—Wadia G and Co. Ambalal Pragjiwandas vs Gulam Husein Keekabhoy and others.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

690-09—Mulla, Mirza Bahadur Beg vs Bhagirthibai In person.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioners Report.

176-05—Raghvaya, Suleman Abdulla vs Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy — In Person.

493-05—Raghvaya, Suleman Abdulla vs Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy, In Person.

Long Causes.

355-11—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazu, Shroff D and D.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co. Hari Bhau Lapru vs Motabhai Dinshah Damkhanawalla. Pestonji R K and Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G. The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bicknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros. vs Popatlal Narandas Janwalla and another Jamshedji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamshedji R and D.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saleh Haji Pochoddin Dharu vs Vazir Begam widow and others. Crawford B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Corporation Ltd vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhabia Saheb Gaekwar. Subnis and G.

434-11—Mulla, S D Mehta vs J H Bamboar Shamrao.

1072-11—Mulla and M Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Jehangir Hormasji Bamboot. Shamrao M and H.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

967-12—Muiji The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Nani Tyabji.

1188-12—In Person, Adam Haji Hasam vs Jacoob Haji Hasam Mehta & D.

1141-12—Bicknell M R and Co. Premsukhdas Gopinath a firm vs Haridas Jekisondas a firm Malvi H M R.

604-14—Amin and D Premanand Chaganlal a firm vs Sarupchand Fatehchand a firm. Motichand and D.

172-11—D J Mantri Laxman Jairam vs Goverdhandas Waghi Ardeshir H D and Co.

274-11—D J Mantri Shantaram Purshotam vs Goverdhandas Waghi Ardeshir H D and Co.

667-12—Mehta and D Kupna Dulla and Co a firin vs Sha Raghnath Tarachand a firm and another.

663-12—Mehta and D Kuppa Dulla and Co a firm vs Bawa Sitaramdas Guru Gangadaji Tyabji D and Co.

408-12—Dapthary F and D The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Teherally Esufally and others Jehangir and S Patell and Eze.

972-12—Edgelow G W and Co Jesingbhai Lowji vs Ranchordas Anandinas M B Chothia.

955-12—Mehta, Toparsi Ransee vs Vithaldas Chensukhdas.

1250-12-Surajmal Jeyroop Custoor and Co vs Abdul Razak Suleman Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia, Kedermall Bharamull vs Oojagarlal, Bicknell.

884-11—Bhaishanker Bapulal Lalubhai and Co vs Gordhandas Khatao Craigie.

513-12—Wadia Javervahu vs Nanalal Dulabhram Tyabji, Wadia.

783-12—Judah B D Dhore vs P R Dhore Jamsetji R and D.

382-12—Motichand, Hiralal Bhakordas vs Pitamberdas Kuberdas Amir and D.

1281-12-Dubash and Co, S B Mandavkar vs B N Mandavkar In Person.

731-11—Payne Sunderlal Motilal vs K S Desai Amir and D.

1286-12-Ardeshir, The Central India Spg Wg and Spg and Mfg Co Ld vs The Hongkong Spy and Mg Co Ltd, Sunderdas and Co.

529-12—Malvi, Ismail Gaffoor vs Yacoob Haji Hoosein, Payne.

828-12—Unwalla Arshabai vs Peeroobai widow Khundesad.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

The Principal, J. Nelson Fraser, delivered an interesting lecture on "A few poetical themes," at the Salle Francaise, on Wednesday. The learned lecturer said that a satisfactory account of poetry was impossible but at least he might say that poetry arose out of feeling. Poetry was a language on which feeling had imposed a rhythmic form. Hence a study of poetry would show the chief subjects that move men's feelings. Sometimes, the interest of these subjects is common to a people or race, as in the case of the great epics and religious poem. Sometimes, the interest is centred on passages in the life of individual men, as in lyrics. The range of topics treated of by the French poets was not so wide as that of the topics dealt with by the English poets, but the French poets have expressed their feelings with a force which was hardly discernible in the English poets. Prof. Louis Peltier said that he was personally not inclined to poetry, for poets had generally to conform to the conventional rules of versification and, therefore, fettered in the use of exact words to express their ideas and feelings. He preferred poetry in prose as beautifully exemplified in the works of Michelet and Fabre. He was delighted with the admirable lucidity with which Mr. J. Nelson Fraser treated of the subject and thanked him for his learned lecture.

TIBETANS AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

At the India Office on July 9 a party of young Tibetans, who have come to England to be educated, presented to the Marquess of Crewe gifts sent by the Dalai Lama. Lord Crewe expressed his appreciation of the gifts, and asked the deputation to convey his thanks to the Dalai Lama. The deputation afterwards visited the Foreign Office, where they were received by Sir Edward Grey, to whom also they presented gifts. The gifts included Eastern goddesses in metal work beaten copper coffee and tea pots, skins, and silk and woolen goods.

Hidden Treasure SCHEME

BOMBAY LEADING

RESULT TO DATE:—

BOMBAY 5 LUCKY FINDERS. MADRAS 4 LUCKY FINDERS.

Return Your Voucher at once, & Vote for "MILKMAID"

The Eighth & Ninth lucky finders of the

MILKMAID MILK VOUCHERS

Value Rs. 100

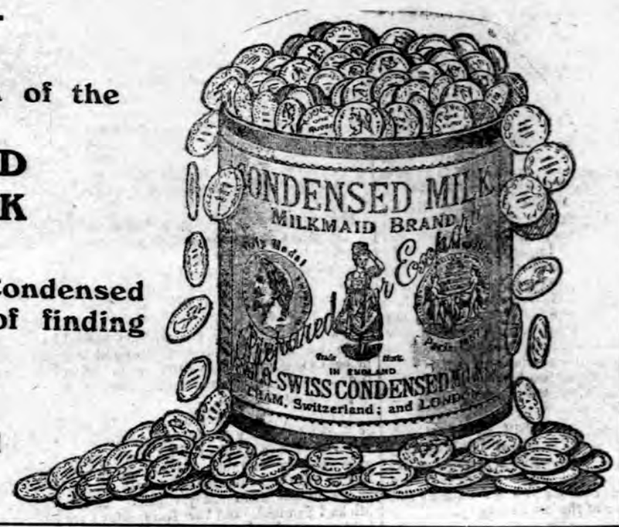
ARE

B. BALAJI SINGH, and **Pte. N. CARTER,**
64, Angappa Naick Street, MADRAS. "A" Coy., 1st Oxford & Bucks Light Infantry, AHMEDNAGAR.

You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

ELEVEN MORE

to be found;
They are concealed in eleven of the tins of
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
that are now in Circulation.
If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk, you have every chance of finding Rs. 100.
The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.
Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.



"BURGOYNE"
BURGOYNE'S
Rose Hair Oil is delicately perfumed with their famous selected Virgin No. 1 Otto de
ROSE
This delightful preparation is not greasy. It always remains sweet and bright, and imparts a rich glossiness to the
HAIR
All those who study the care of the Scalp and Hair should lose no time in purchasing a Bottle of Burgoynes' Rose Hair
OIL.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON
FOR PURITY

'HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES



have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,
131, GULALWADI, NO. 1, BOMBAY.



THE "SECULAR" Keyless Lever Watch.
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
18" Medium Size.
IN OPEN FACE CASE.
NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20
16" Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case.....	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case.....	„ 20	„ 24	„ 27

16' Small size

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, England.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.

Agents for South Africa: Lennon Ltd. (all Branches). Agents for India: Tarachna & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding on July 6. His Majesty sent the following telegram in reply to a message of congratulation from the Lord Mayor :—The Queen and I sincerely thank you for the kind and loyal message which you have addressed to us on behalf of the citizens of London on the anniversary of our wedding day.—George, R. et I.

The King visited Bristol on July 4 and spent the afternoon in the showyard of the Royal Agricultural Society on Durdham Down. It was the first shilling day of the show, and there was an enormous attendance. At eleven o'clock 21,000 persons had paid for admission, 44,000 at one, 65,000 at three, and 73,000 at five. The total figure for the day was 78,702.

The King and Queen left London on July 7 on their visit to Lancashire, where they will fulfil a number of engagements. Their Majesties drove in an open carriage, preceded by a mounted police patrol, from Buckingham Palace to Euston, where they were received by Sir Gilbert Claughton, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, Col. Lockwood, M. P., one of the directors, and Sir Robert Turnbull, superintendent of the line, who will be in attendance throughout the tour.

The King has presented to the Welsh National Museum a fine mounted specimen of a tiger. The animal was shot by His Majesty during his visit to India.

The King is providing another club-house for the use of his workpeople on the Sandringham estate. The new club is being built at Babingley.

The Queen, who is joint patron with Queen Alexandra of Bedford College for Women (University of London) opened the new buildings of the college in Regent's Park on July 4. The situation of the college is beautiful and secluded, affording a striking contrast with its old position in grey and noisy Baker Street.

The Prince of Wales, who arrived by motor-car at Marienbad on July 8, continued his journey to Prague by way of Pilsen on the 9th.

Queen Alexandra received at Marlborough House on July 8 a number of male and female Red Cross nurses, orderlies, and doctors who volunteered for service in the Balkan campaign, and bestowed upon them the British Red Cross badge. They were drawn up in lines on one of the lawns in the grounds to await the arrival of her Majesty. Queen Alexandra was accompanied by Princess Victoria and the Dowager Empress Marie.

The greater part of the sitting of the House of Commons on July 4 was devoted to the further consideration in Committee of the Plural Voting Bill. The Committee stage was still unfinished when the time for taking opposed business came to an end On the motion for adjournment Mr. H Samuel stated that the only practicable alternative to making a fresh contract with the Marconi Company for the erection of the stations of the imperial wireless chain was to create a new Government staff, and this would be attended with many serious disadvantages. The Government had therefore ascertained from the Marconi Company the terms on which they would make a new contract on condition that the stations would become the absolute property of the Government and be worked by an operating staff employed by the Governments concerned.

The Moneylenders Bill passed though Committee in the House of Lords on July 7, and the Companies Act Amendment Bill was read a third time. Earl Loreburn presented a Bill for the amendment and consolidation of the law on forgery.

In the House of Commons a proposal by Mr. Outhwaite to move the adjournment in order to call attention to the action of the authorities in Johannesburg was disallowed by the Speaker. Warm tributes were paid by the Prime Minister and the Opposition Leader to the late Mr. Lyttelton. On the motion for the third reading of the Home Rule Bill Mr. Bonar Law moved its rejection. He warned the Government that they were gradually drifting into irreparable disaster. Mr. Asquith said the demand of Nationalist Ireland for Home Rule had got to be faced, and the only way of facing it was embodied in the Bill. Mr. J. H. M. Campbell, speaking as one who has the means of knowledge, declared that if the Bill passed the people of Ulster would resist it with armed force. Sir R. Isaacs observed that the Nationalist demand for Home Rule was based on patriotism, than which there was no more effective force known in the world. The motion for rejection was defeated by the majority of 103, and the Bill was read a third time. The financial resolution respecting mental deficiency was passed.

The Home Rule Bill was received in the House of Lords on July 8 and read a first time. The Public Rights of Way Bill passed through Committee. The Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill was read a third time. The Archbishop of Canterbury stated that the Archbishop of York and he had requested the Dean of Arches to inquire throughout the English dioceses as to the precautions taken to prevent harm to historically interesting ecclesiastical buildings.

In the House of Commons a further proposal by Mr. Outhwaite to move the adjournment in order to call attention to recent events on the Rand was disallowed by the Speaker. On the motion for the third reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, Mr. Bridgeman proposed its rejection remarking that its proposals constituted a great and uncalled-for injustice. Mr. Lloyd George, who devoted himself almost exclusively to the question of Disestablishment, as apart from Disendowment, contended that the majority of the people of Wales could be trusted with the decision of what was best for their religious life. Mr. Cave argued that no Majority had the right to confiscate the property of the minority. Mr. F. E. Smith denounced the Disendowment scheme in vigorous terms and said that Mr. Ellis Griffith had degraded himself by telling poor people in Wales that the Disestablishment policy had "money in it." Mr. Ellis Griffith having replied, the motion for rejection was defeated by a majority of 103, and the Bill was read a third time.

The Marquess of Lansdowne gave notice in the House of Lords on July 9 of his intention to ask the House to refuse to proceed with the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill till it has been submitted to the judgment of the country. The borrowing powers of local authorities, the work of the Road Board, and the changes in the Royal Field Art, were afterwards discussed. The Forgery (No. 2) Bill was read a second time, and the Moneylenders Bill passed the report stage.

In the Commons the Plural Voting Bill passed through Committee without further amendment. On the suggestion stage of the Temperance (Scotland) Bill, Mr. Barnes's suggestion that a clause should be inserted for the compulsory insurance of license-holders led to considerable discussion, but was eventually rejected by a majority of 122. Sir H. Craik moved the rejection of the Bill but the proposal was defeated by a majority of 118, and the measure was read a third time.

A public meeting was held at Dover on July 4 to consider a proposal for a town's memorial to Mr. George Wyndham, who represented Dover for twenty four years in the House of Commons. It was unanimously decided to have a portrait in the Maison Dieu Hall and a stained-glass window in the Cannaught Hall, to be paid for by public subscriptions.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn's Public Buildings Expenses Bill, which is "backed" by Mr Masterman, proposes to amend section 9 of the Finance Act of 1908, which provided for the application of £600,000 of the old Sinking Fund to the erection of public buildings at Westminster, by allotting from this sum £25,000 to the Home Office Industrial Museum, £55,000 to additional Admiralty accommodation, and £65,000 to the College of Art at South Kensington.

Mr. Lloyd George presided on July 5 at a garden party arranged by the West Islington Liberal and Radical Association, of which he is the president, to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the election of Mr. Thomas Lough as member of Parliament for West Islington. He delivered an address in the course of which he maintained that Lord Lansdowne's proposal concerning the land was that public credit and money should be used to buy what the landlords thought fit to part with, and proceeded to explain why he thought this plan was bad for the country. Mr. Lloyd George prefaced a condemnation of peasant proprietorship as unsuitable to this country with a statement that before any great scheme of land purchase was approached all the conditions of land tenure must be reconsidered. His view was that the time to consider purchase had not yet arrived, and that when it did careful attention should be given to the question of reversion to the State.

In the initial stage of the Liberal Land campaign, observes the "Times" of July 9, the Government speakers will be met with the difficulty that has long been foreseen. They will have to explain why "the magic of property" is good for the farmer and labourer in Ireland, and bad for them in England. They must explain further to bewildered audiences how, if landlordism is an unmixed evil, as Radicals so often assert, it can become an unmixed blessing if only the landlord is the local authority. The agriculturist has no particular love for local authorities, nor much belief in their tenderness of heart.

The members of the American Commission on Agricultural Credit and Co-operation, to the number of nearly 100, have arrived in London on the conclusion of their tour on the Continent. The Commission was initiated by the Southern Commercial Congress for organised investigation of the European systems of agricultural co-operation, with a view of ascertaining the adaptability of the systems to America. It includes representatives from both the United States and Canada, and has the recognition of official, expert, and trade organisation.

Dr. Mawson has been informed by a wireless telegram that Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth has given a donation of £1,000 to the fund that Capt. J. K. Davis is raising in England for the Australasian Antarctic expedition. Capt. Davis leaves England on July 18 for Australia. On his arrival there the "Aurora" will be refitted and will proceed to Common-wealth Bay to bring back Dr. Mawson and his six companions at present in the Antarctic.

The George Barrow celebration took place at Norwich on July 5. In the morning the visitors made a tour of places associated with Barrow—notably the old Grammar School and Capt. Borrow's house. In the afternoon the Lord Mayor (Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel), and the Lady Mayoress held a reception in St. Andrew's Hall. A programme of gipsy songs and dances was submitted by a company of trevelling Russian gipsies, and the Lord Mayor handed over to the Corporation the title deeds of Borrow House, which is to be Converted into a Borrow museum.

The scheme to provide British merchantmen—especially those engaged as food carriers—with guns for self-defence is progressing very rapidly. Some of the greatest of the mail lines are now giving their support, and full success is assured. The difficulties raised at the first instance in regard to insurance, &c., have been overcome. The White Star liner "Ceramic," intended for the Australian trade, carries 4.7 guns, and it is understood that the armament will be subjected to a practical test on her trial cruise.

Independence Day was celebrated in London on July 4 by a banquet at the Savoy Hotel. The American Ambassador, who was the chief guest, spoke on the ideals of American democracy and declared that the events of their recent political history implied, in Lincoln's phrase, "a rebirth of freedom"—the wresting from the privileged classes of the free opportunity for every man to do his best.

At a conference in Omskirk on July 7 between representatives of the farmers and the labourers an agreement was come to whereby the strike ceases forthwith. It is understood that the Agricultural Labourers' Union dropped the demand for recognition.

The 3,000 workers employed in and about the mines of the Pemberton Collieries in the Lancashire coalfield returned to work on July 7, after a strike lasting over a week on the non-union question. All non unionists have now joined the miners' organisation.

The strike in Birmingham and district has been settled. Representatives of the employers and the workmen were in conference for over six hours in July 7, and both sides conceded something. The 23s. minimum wage for Birmingham has been granted by the employers for twelve months, but the Black Country men are to have 22s. for six months, to be increased afterwards to 23s.

Nearly 4,000 operatives in the silk trade are on strike at Leek, Staffordshire. The workers applied for an increase of wages of 2s. per week for men and 1s. for women, and the employers offered 1s. in each case, provided that no further advance was asked for in the case of women for the next two years.

Kames Castle on the Isle of Bute, has been restored at a cost of £7,000 by the Marquess of Bute. It is said to be the oldest castle in Scotland. It has been inhabited for 600 years, but the only part of the original structure is the tall square tower, which is a landmark on the island. The marquess has adhered to the Scots' baronial architecture. For centuries the castle has been the home of distinguished people, and it was there that John Sterling, whose life was written by Carlyle, was born.

A telegram was received in Glasgow on July 8 from Colonsay stating that the steamer "Vivid," recently acquired by the Royal Glasgow Technical College as a training ship for cadets, had been sunk off Islay. Later messages added that the thirty persons on board including the crew and the cadets, had been safely landed. No details were available in Glasgow as to the cause of the disaster but the messages from Colonsay state that the vessel was sunk at Rudha, Mhail, Islay, about one mile from the shore. The "Vivid" was sunk in six fathoms of water, but her funnel is showing.

As Lord Aberdeen was about to open a fete in Kingstown, Dublin, on July 9, a woman rushed forward and said "Your Excellency, how dare you come here while women are being tortured in prison? You are the representative of the Government in Ireland, and why did you allow it?" The Lord Lieutenant did not reply, and the woman was removed by a detective.

Sir Edward Carson will address a series of meetings in Ulster during the present month and early in August, when it is expected he will deal with the further action to be taken by Ulster Unionists to resist Home Rule.

The Senate of Queen's University, Belfast, has conferred honorary degrees upon Mr. James Bryce, Sir Joseph Larmour, M. P., Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, Lord Chief Baron Palles, Sir Arthur Rucker, and Professor Norman Collie.

Residents in all parts of Dublin on July 6 found a leaflet in their letter-boxes which warned Irishmen in terms of the most flagrant disloyalty to have nothing to do with the English Navy or Army. The leaflet says that war between England and Germany, is inevitable, that England's cowardly and degenerate population will not fight, and that she depends on the services of fools from Ireland. The leaflet proceeds:—"Stand aside and have your revenge. Without Ireland's help England will go down before Germany, and she would have gone down before the Boers had not the Irish fought her battle in South Africa. The English know this, and they have offered us a bribe and call it Home Rule. It is not yet law, but, believing us to be a nation of fools she wants payment in advance and had sent her warships to our coasts to entrap young Irishmen. The Vigilance Committee feel bound to issue this solemn warning to young Irishmen against joining the English Army or Navy—for your own sake as well as for your country's sake. You denounce as traitors the men who sold their votes to pass the Union, you denounce Judas, who Christ, but generations yet unborn will curse you who now join England's Army or Navy—aye, will curse not alone the dupes who join, but also those who neglect to aid the Vigilance Committee in their crusade against the most immoral Army and Navy in the world." The identity of the "Vigilance Committee" which is mentioned in this circular, remarks the Dublin correspondent of the 'Times,' is obscure. There is a well-known Dublin "Vigilance Committee" which is trying to suppress the circulation of certain English newspapers in Ireland, but it is hardly likely to have added an anti-enlistment campaign to its self-assumed responsibilities.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The census bulletins show that the British element continues to dominate in the population of Canada. Between 1901 and 1911 the people of British origin within the Dominion increased from 3,063,189 to 3,896,935. These figures show a gain of 833,796, or 27,22 per cent Among the British the English element has shown the greatest increase. The number of English people in Canada in 1901 was 1,260,899, and in 1911 was 1,823,150. This is a gain of 562,251, or 44.50 per cent. The Scottish population increased from 197,726 to 997,880. The Irish increased by 61,663, or to a total of 1,050,384; and the Welsh by 11,754, or to a total of 24,848. We still have comparatively few Welsh people in the country, although the gain during the census period was 89.77 per cent.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs:—General Sir Ian Hamilton and Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, have returned from their inspection of the forces in the Western provinces. The general said he believed that the red coat was doing as much to bind East and West together as the prodigious efforts of the railways. He praised highly the spirit of the Western soldiers, and commended the action of the Minister of Militia in acquiring large areas or training and manœuvring purposes.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Fischer, the Minister of the Interior, who has been making a tour addressed a On July 4 a motion of want of confidence further meeting of his constituents at Reitz in him was carried by 261 votes to fifty-three-General Hertzog, who afterwards spoke in the same hall, was accorded a practically unanimous vote of confidence, there being only two dissentients.

AUSTRALIA.

Telegraphing from Melbourne on July 9 Reuter says:—Lord Denman, the Governor-General, opened the Federal Parliament today. The speech from the throne was of a formal character and dealt with supply alone. Mr. Johnson (Liberal) has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mr. Givens (Labour) President of the Senate.

The Premier and members of the Ministry of New South Wales entertained Sir John Henniker Heaton at a complimentary banquet in Parliament House on July 8.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The "Times" Paris correspondent telegraphed on July 7:—After devoting twenty-two sittings, or, roughly speaking, eighty-six hours, to the discussion of counter-proposals, the Chamber to-day began the actual debate on the new Army Bill. After some discussion, in which M. Jaures, as usual, took a prominent part, the essential clause of the Bill, extending military service from two to three years, contained in Article XVIII., was carried by 339 votes to 223.

Telegraphing on July 9 the same correspondent said:—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber discussed on Tuesday the question of the future capital of Morocco. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, read telegrams from Resident-General Lyautey, who urgently recommended that Rabat should be chosen as the administrative capital of Morocco, and that the necessary credits should be voted for installing the administration there. After a long discussion the Commission resolved to maintain its former decision in favour of retaining Fez as the capital. Accordingly only £20,000 was voted for the provisional establishment of the Resident-General at Rabat.

GERMANY.

The retirement of the Prussian Minister of War, General von Heeringen, was announced on July 4, Major-Gen. von Falkenhayn chief of the General Staff of the Fourth Army Corps, Magdeburg, has been appointed Prussian Minister or War in his stead, and is promoted to be lieutenant-general.

Transatlantic wireless communication has been established by means of the Goldschmidt system between Hanover in Germany and Tuckerton, near Atlantic City a distance of 3,600 geographical miles. It is stated that the power in the antennæ was 150 kilowatts, and messages were sent on 7,500 metre waves.

ITALY.

The "Times" Rome correspondent telegraphs (July 6): General Briccola reports from Bengazi that on July 1 a road-making party of engineers, escorted by infantry, was attacked by Arabs who were employed on the Cyrene-Zavia-Faidia road towards Slonta. The party was obliged to retire, but at a point about seven kilometres north of Zavia it was attacked in greater force by the enemy, who had brought artillery from Zavia. Other troops were sent to the assistance of the party, and the enemy's pursuit was finally checked near Fort Saf Saf. The Italian loss, however, was heavy, amounting to seven officers and 100 men killed or missing and 103 wounded.

A later telegram announces that General Tassoni has inflicted prompt and severe punishment on the Arabs.

SPAIN.

The Court of Justice has passed sentence of death on Sancho Alegre, who fired on King Alfonso last April. The medical evidence did not allow a plea of insanity.

UNITED STATES.

The "Times" Washington correspondent telegraphed on July 4.—Brilliant, if tropical, weather graced, in the east at any rate, the most significant Fourth of July celebration that the United States have perhaps ever seen. It is not only the anniversary of the national independence that the country is keeping, but, in addition the anniversary of two battles, Gettysburg and Vicksburg which more than any other Southern victories in the Civil War were indirectly instrumental in the preservation of the Union. This is also the fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Santiago, when the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Cuba decided the Spanish war and launched the United States upon the path of modified imperialism. Interest, of course, centred on Gettysburg, where, to the satisfaction of every one, the President consented at the eleventh hour to make the chief speech. His address was worthy of an occasion rendered doubly difficult by the memories inevitably aroused of President Lincon's splendid utterance on the same ground forty nine years ago. Another celebration which began to-day was that of the centenray of Perry's victory over the British on Lake Erie in the autumn of 1813. This celebration apparently continues intermittently until October, and will be diluted by frequent references to the hundred years' peace since the Treaty of Ghent. This morning the graves of the American and British officers at Put in Bay, Ohio, were decorated, and the cornerstone was laid of a Perry memorial, which eventually will be connected with another edifice in honour of the hundred years' peace.

PERSIA.

News reached Teheran on July 4 of an affray between Russian troops and Kurds, which occured some days ago on the Turco-Persian frontier. The Russian vice-consul from Urmia, who is travelling in the district of Merghever accompanied by a consular escort and a small party of Kurds, was fired upon from the village of Gulistan by hostile Kurds, and as the situation seemed to be serious, four companies of Russian Cossacks, with artillery, were summoned from Syr Urmia. By the efforts of the Cossacks the Kurds were finally dislodged, leaving six dead. The Russian casualties were one officer wounded, two gunners killed and five Cossacks wounded.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col W R Morton, R E	Mr W A W Ford
Lieut-Col B Scott, Mil Accts Dept	Mr W Harris
	Mr W H Craddock
Major A W H Raven, 117th Mahrattas	Mr C B James
	Mr V Hart
Capt R C Wilson, 114th Mahrattas	Mr K K Desai
	Mr E F Elton
Lieut R Tilly, 123rd Rifles	Mr A W Shallow
	Mr L L Smith
Lieut W G T Hope-Johnstone, 32nd Lancers	Mr W Toyne
	Mr M L Murder
	Mr J A Richey
Lieut R A Addington, 26th Cav	Mr N Nath
	Mr W H Mills
Lieut P Gaisford, 31st Punjabis	Mr E F Neilson
	Mr E G Turner

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W Somerset, 48th Pioneers, 2 days	Capt H W D Hill, 16th Cav, 4 mo
Lieut-Col J R B G Carter, 1 mo 15 days	Lieut F I G Thomas, 9th Horse, to March 10, 1914, M C
Major M C Nangle, Bde Major Rangoon Bde, 1 day	Mr J Harford, 3 mo M C
Major de C Ireland, 36th Sikhs, 4 mo	Mr E Bennet, 17 days
Major F F Lance, 19th Lrs, 1 mo	Mr D G Hatchell, 3 mo M C
Major F McConaghey, 2 mo	Miss I E Russell, 3 mo M C
Major J H Hugo, IMS, 11 days	Mr M A Thompson, 3 mo
Capt J K Cataore, 11th Lrs, 4 days	Mr F V Elsden, 10 days
Capt H Hill, M V O, Bde Major, Jullundur Bde, to Oct 27 1913	Mr F A Pence, 4 days
	Mr T D Fry, 6 mo M C
	Mr S E Peare, 1 mo 19 days
Capt W E Home, 27th Punjabis, 6 mo M C	Mr P Macqueen, 2 mo M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt L F Arthur, 26th Cav	Mr F G Alford
Mr H Fyson	Mr W E M Campbell
	Mr W S Hopkyns.

KING TO OPEN CRYSTAL PALACE.

Now that the funds for the purchase of the Crystal Palace have been raised the King has intimated his willingness to perform the dedication ceremony in person, and this may take place in the early part of next year. His Majesty has also asked the sensible question how its proper maintenance is to be provided, as well as the money for repairs and renovations. This, it may be recalled, was very badly arranged for in the case of the Alexandra Palace.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into as rich nutritious diet. It impart a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PROTECTION AGAINST RIVER FLOODS.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday July 8, Mr. Fleming asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state the expenditure made by the Imperial Government or the Indian, whether by direct grant, loan, or guarantee, on the protection of low-lying lands in India against river floods.

Mr. Montagu: The accounts as furnished by the Indian Government to the Secretary of State do not contain the information desired by the honourable member. The Government of India will be asked whether materials exist for exhibiting it in a fairly complete form.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST LORD HARDINGE.

On Tuesday, July 8, Lord E. Talbot, on behalf of Sir J. D. Rees, asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the authorities in India had had any success in their endeavours to trace the conspiracy which led to the attempt against the life of Lord Hardinge; and whether any arrests have been made.

Mr. Montagu: I cannot say more than that so far as I am aware no arrests have been made.

EDUCATION GRANTS AND INDIAN ARMY SCHOOLS.

Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how much money out of the increased grants allotted during the past year on account of education in India has been granted to the regimental schools of the various units of the Indian Army.

Mr. Montagu: The increased grants for education in India referred to by the hon. member are civil grants, and have nothing to do with regimental schools of units of the Indian Army, which are paid for from military Estimates.

Col. Yate: In view of the importance of these schools, will the hon. member give the figures I have asked for?

Mr. Montagu: I will try and get the figures for the hon. and gallant gentleman. They are not available at present because they are not shown separately.

SITAPORE MURDER TRIALS.

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary for India if he would say what was the reason that while the plea "autrefois acquit" was a bar to the trial of European British subjects in India for murder, natives of India who had been tried for murder and acquitted were liable to be tried a fresh for murder on the same charge; and whether, having regard to the circumstances of the Sitapore (Oude) trial for murder conviction, and execution, of natives previously acquitted, it was contemplated to assimilate the procedure in the trials on capital charges of Europeans and natives in India.

Mr. Montagu: The reason lies in the provision of the Code that when a European British subject is accused of an offence punishable with death or with transportation for life, the commitment must be to the High Court and not to the Court of Sessions. In any case in which a European British subject is tried for an offence and acquitted by a Court of Session an appeal to the High Court may be preferred. It would not be possible to assimilate the procedure by making all capital offences in India triable by High Courts only. There exists substantial equality of justice, in that no convicted person can suffer death unless the sentence has either been passed by the High Court or has been confirmed by it.

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can explain the cause of the oversight by which the substance of the report by the Government of India on the Sitapore (Oude) murder trial case, which reached the India Office on April 5, was not communicated to Sir Henry Cotton till June 9, and then only in reply to a letter from Sir Henry Cotton on June 4 asking whether the report had been received; when were the contents of the report of the Indian Government on the Sitapore murder case communicated to Sir John Hewitt, G. C. S. I., the late lieutenant governor of Agra and of Oude, in whose term of office the Sitapore murder trials, acquittals, and convictions took place; and whether Sir John Hewitt has made any and, if so, what communication to the India Office in reference to this transaction.

Mr. Montagu: Lord Crewe communicated to Sir Henry Cotton the substance of the report he recieved from India on April 5 as soon as Sir Henry Cotton wrote in June to remind him of the matter. Lord Crewe regrets the delay, but I am sure the House well understand the circumstances in which such an accident can well occur in a busy department. I discussed the matter personally with Sir John Hewitt on June 25, and this was the first occasion on which Sir John learned that the case was being discussed. Sir J. Hewitt is anxious to make a statement to the Secretary of State as soon as the full official record is received from India.

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will say what action the India Office took on receipt from the Government of India on April 4, 1912, of the report on facts submitted to Lord Crewe by Sir Henry Cotton on Jan. 24 with reference to the trials, acquittals, retrials, convictions, and executions of the Singhs at Sitapore, whose accuracy was admitted by that report; when did the India Office communicate with the Government of India on the Sitapore executions after the receipt of the report; and what was the date of that communication.

Mr. Montagu: As I have already said the report on the facts was not dealt with in any way until Sir Henry Cotton's reminder and the question and debate in this House brought the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State. But the general question of the provisions of the rules governing the transmission of petitions in capital and in other cases from Local Governments to the Government of India has been under consideration for some months. As I stated in answer to a question last week, a telegram was sent asking for further information. A request for the papers was made; the debate in this House was sent to India and a despath on the general question of appeal rules went to India by last mail.

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state why the Secretary of State for India did not accept the offer made to him by Sir Henry Cotton in his first letter in reference to the Sitapore executions to place the records of the trials and copies of the two judgments whirh are in his possession at the disposal of the Secretary of State; why was no notice taken of this offer; and whether the Secretary of State will now accept it in order to save the time which must elapse before the receipt of copies of these documents from India.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State was not aware that these documents were in Sir Henry Cotton's possession. Sir Henry Cotton merely said that he had received a large packet of original papers, with which he did not propose, unless asked, to trouble the Secretary of State. If Sir Henry Cotton should now be pleased to forward these papers, the Secretary of State will be glad to receive them, but it may be found necessary to await the complete record which has been called for from India.

OPIUM AT CHINESE PORTS.

Lord E. Talbot, on behalf of Sir J. D. Rees, asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his Majesty's Government had decided not to agree to China's request that the opium accumulated at Chinese ports should be reshipped at her expense to India or to other non-Chinese ports in the Far East; and, if so, what steps it was proposed to take for the protection of the opium owners, whose action throughout had been legitimate and lawful, and who had acted in the faith that the treaty engagements of the British Government were inviolable.

Sir E. Grey, who replied, said: The Chinese Government requested that the opium accumulated at Chinese ports should be reshipped to non-Chinese markets, and they offered to pay the freight. No final decision has been come to in the matter and I am unable at this stage to make any announcement on the subject.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN BEHAR AND ORISSA.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has seen the circular, dated Oct. 29. 1912, issued by the Board of Revenue of Behar and Orissa with reference to the rules for the settlement of country liquor shops; whether the circular withdraws the restriction on the auction system allowed in paragraphs 26 and 27 of Chapter III. of the Bengal Excise Manual, 1910, Vol. II., which provided that in the settlement of country liquor shops, when the bid reached figure beyond which no profit could be made, the presiding officer should stop the auction and exercise his discretion as to the person to whom the settlement should be given; and whether he is now in a position to make a statement on the subject.

Mr Montagu: The reply to the hon. member's question is in the affirmative. The discretionary power created by the rule was considered to open the door to fraud by subordinate Excise officers. And its retention was unnecessary in view of the power vested in the presiding officer to reject obviously speculative bids. The Government of India, after full consideration of the local Government's views have approved its action.

MURDER ACQUITTAL APPEALS.

Mr Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many appeals have been taken in India against the acquittal of persons who have been tried for wilful murder since the law which made the plea of a previous acquittal on the same charge a bar to a new trial was altered under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code in 1872; how many of these appeals have been allowed; and in how many cases of acquittal in which appeals have been allowed have there been subsequently convictions for murder.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India have been asked for the information. It may take some little time to collect from the Local Governments and the High Courts; and if it should necessitate a laborious examination of records, the hon. member will, I trust, be content with figures for a briefer period than he has suggested.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

On Wednesday, July 9, Col. Yate asked the First Lord of the Admiralty: Whether the recomendations of Admiral Slade's committee have now been fully considered; and, if so, whether the time has now come when it is possible for him to consider the question of giving permission to the Government of India to arm the vessels of the Royal Indian Marine, so as to enable the Royal Indian Marine to take their share in the police and patrol work of the Persian Gulf and Indian Seas, and to afford the people of Indian an opportunity of helping to strengthen the imperial naval forces in Eastern waters.

Mr. Montagu: The opinion of the Government of India on the recommendations of Admiral Slade's committee have now been received; the second part of the question therefore does not yet arise.

Col. Yate: When does the hon. member expect to receive that report?

Mr. Montagu: We hope to receive the report soon, but I cannot say exactly when. After it does come, it will have to be considered by the Admiralty.

BANGALORE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION.

Dr. Addison asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state the reasons why the taxes in the Bangalore civil and military stations are nearly double those of the adjoining city under the government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore; and whether he is aware that the district of the civil and military station is suffering from bad drainage, imperfect public latrines out-of-date public market, and an antiquated hospital situated in the centre of the bazaars, that there is also a limited water supply, that to large tanks are waiting to be repaired owing to lack of sufficient funds and that the population is accordingly restricted in the amount of water they are able to use for purposes other than for drinking.

Mr. Montagu: No such complaints have reached the Secretary of State, but if my hon. friend will forward me the complaints he presumably has received, they shall receive attention. As regards his statements as to the rate of taxation, they are not borne out by the most recent administration report, from which it appears that in the civil and military station works out at 3. rs. per head, against 2 3-4 rs. per head in Bangalore City.

Dr. Addison asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the civil and military station of Bangalore, containing a population of about 1,000,000, is not represented on the Legislative Council; and whether he will delay the refunding to the Government of Mysore of the unexpended balance derived from the assigned tract revenue until the urgent needs of the civil and military station have received proper attention.

Mr. Montagu: The civil and military station of Bangalore and fifteen vallages—the population of which is 100,834, and not 1,000,000 as stated by my hon. friend—were in 1881 assigned to the British Government Maharaja renouncing all Jurisdiction in the lands so assigned. There can, therefore, be no question of representation on the Mysore Legislative Council. The administration of the area being British, the latter part of the question does not arise.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LD.

At the sixth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Motor Union Insurance Company, Limited, was held at the Offices of the Company, 1, Albemarle Street, W., Mr. C. H. Dodd presiding said in the course of his remarks, I think that I may again preface my remarks by congratulating you on the excellent result of the year's working. I recollect that last year, when we were assembled here, we considered that the report then put before you was a very good one, but this year we have gone still further ahead, and our business shows a very considerable increase. I hope that we have not yet struck high-water-mark, but at the same time we have to recollect that competition is very keen, and each year business becomes more difficult to obtain. In making the usual comparison with last year's accounts, you will, no doubt, have noticed that our gross premium income has risen from £152,141 to £258,144. This increase, which is mainly due to the natural growth of the Company's business, is I think, in itself evidence of the great popularity which the Company enjoys. It will be noticed that whilst the gross premiums have increased by over £100,000, the net premiums figure at £63,479, against £134,833 for the previous year. The reason for this is that your Directors have considered it wise and prudent to avail themselves of good reinsurance facilities offered, and I think you will agree that the results justify the course which they have adopted. Your Directors have followed the policy which they adopted in previous years of placing ample funds to reserve for unexpired risks and for outstanding claims, and, judging by previous experience, I think we may hope that these reserves will eventually show a margin of profit. In addition to these reserves your Directors have this year considered it advisable to form an Investment Reserve Fund, which stands at £16,582.

I will now call your attention for a moment to the cash balance, which you will see is nearly £60,000. You might, perhaps, consider that that is a very large sum of money to keep at our bankers, but you must recollect that we have got a reputation to maintain for prompt settlement of all claims that may be made upon us, and the Directors have acted on the principle of having sufficient funds on hand to meet any claim that might be made. The net result of the year's working is a balance of £19,568 and out of that sum the Directors recommend that a dividend of 20 per cent. be paid on the amount paid up on the Ordinary Shares, and that £10,000 be added to the general Reserve Fund. They also considered that advantage should be taken of the successful year we have had, and some recognition of the work which the staff has done, to from a Staff Pension Fund by allotting £1,000 for that purpose. That will give us a balance of £4,248 to be carried forward. Now, although we are able to show these satisfactory figures, I should like to point out that, after deducting from the net profits the amount brought forward from last year and our income from investments, the balance of net profit is really a little less than 4 per cent. of the amount of the gross premiums. At the Annual Meeting last year I referred to the fact that this Company, had acquired the goodwill of the National British and Irish Millers Insurance Company, Limited. I think I informed you that the purchase would be completed on December 25th last, but, as a matter of fact, this purchase has not yet been completed, and it will be probably some little time before the final figures are available, as several outstanding matters require adjusting. It is, therefore, impossible for us to speak with any certainty of the result of this investment, but your Directors have every hope that it will turn out to be a favourable one for the Company.

The local representative of this company is Mr. E. F. Halliwell, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th July, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	25000	23000	7000	437000
Or per mile of Ry ...	13	126	4	267
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	2 35 052	4253392	95656	7859570
Total for 15 weeks ...	376052	4483392	102656	8296570
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year	2 216031	311559	6300	553920
Per mile of Ry do ..	118	182	3	303
Total to cor. date do...	2613233	5709773	381370	9603606

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 66,020
Do to-date ..... „ 12,60,036

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th July 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	206000	360000	4000	570000
Or per mile of Ry ...	218	381	4	603
For previous 14 weeks of half year...	5 323327	7144090	50527	1042699
Total for 15 weeks. ...	3 3827	7504090	54527	1099699
Comparison. Total for cor. period of previous year a	1 76540	145356	1030	527575
Per mile of Ry. do...	137	365	6	558
Total to cor. date do...	321463 4

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

War office, July 8.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col E S Bulfin, C V O, C B, from Commanding the Essex Infantry Brigade, Territorial Force, to be a temporary Brig-Gen. to command a Brigade, vice Major-Gen. T L N Morland, C B, D S O (June 30.)

Brevet Lieut-Col A B Lindsay, 2nd King Edward's Own Goorkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the War Office, vice Major M G E Bowman-Manifold, D S O, R E (June 16.)

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Superny Capt G R H Cheape is restored to the establishment (May 28).

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) Lieut H W Hall to be Capt June 21.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Sec. Lieut. J R Gower to be Lieut on augmentation (May 9), but to rank for seniority, without pay or allowances, from (Jan. 11).

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Lieut H D Denison-Pender is seconded for service at the Scottish Cavalry Depot (May 28); Sec. Lieut L H S Bowlby to be Lieut (May 28).

13th Hussars—Capt T H S Marchant to Major (July 1).

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Capt C C Lister to be Adj., vice D W Godfree (July 6)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major (District Officer) J Rowley is placed on retired pay (July 8).

Capt (District Officer) C R Latham to be Major, (District Officer) (July 8).

Lieut (District Officer) T Austin to be Capt (District Officer) (July 8).

R G A.—The appointment to a Sec Lieutenancy of Sec Lieut W Owen, from 1st Wessex Brigade R F A T F which appeared in the "Gazette" of May 23, is cancelled.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Brevet Major F H Cyke 15th (King's) Hussars, to be temporary Lieut-Col while employed as Commandant (July 9) Capt H. Musgrave R E to be a Squadron Commander, and is granted the temporay rank of Major while so employed (April 30) The following from Flying Officers to be Flight Commanders:—Major the Hon Claude M P Brabazon Irish Guards May 30) Capt W D Beatty R E (June 1).

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—Lieut. T Musgrave resigns commission (July 9).

Infantry.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut T Whaley to be Capt (July 2); Sec Lieut B F Moore to be Lieut (April 29).

Norfolk Regt.—Lieut E W Montgomerie to be Capt (April 9); Sec Lieut J O G Orton to be Lieut (April 9).

Lincolnshire Regt.—Sec Lieut E H Lindsell to be Lieut (May 28).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sec Lieut R M Vaughan to be Lieut (June 29).

E Lancs Regt.—Sec Lieut T H Daw to be Lieut (June 11).

Sussex Regt.—Lieut J A Thompson is seconded for service with the W African Regt. (June 11); Sec Lieut O F Orme to be Lieut (June 11).

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S Lancs Regt).—Sec Lieut N G M McLeod resigns his commission (July 9).

Welsh Regt.—Sec Lieut W Owen, from 1st Wissex Brigade, R F A., T F, to be Sec Lieut (May 24).

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I.—Sec Lieut S C B Mundey to be Lieut (April 17).

King's R R C—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—G S Oxley (April 19); P J R Currie (May 7).

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's Capt E A B Clive retires on retired pay (July 9.)

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Capt L L Wheatley, D S O is restored to the establishment (July 1.)

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut R F Stirling resigns his commission (July 9.)

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev J Benoy, Chaplain to the Forces 2nd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 1st Class (July 9).

Memoranda.

Col H M Graham, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay July 9; Qemr. and Honorary Capt T Finu, Cameronians Scottish Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of Major (July 6.)

Admiralty, 7th July,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, Engineer Rear-Admiral John Fielder has been placed on the retired list Dated 24th June,

The undermentioned Engineer Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet:—William John Sydney Perkins. William Alfred Donovan. Ernest Folliott Baker. Hilgrove Hammond.

Joseph Nicholas Tucker. Francis Graham. Alfred Rodney Kempt. Harry Herbert Johnson. George Herry Scullard. Dated 1st July.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Sidney Leonard Bonning has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, Dated 3rd June, 1912.

Admiralty, 8th July,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—

Captain George Percy Edward Hunt, D. S. O., has been placed on the retired list at his own request. Dated 5th July.

Admiralty, 9th July,

Queen Alexandra's R.N. Nursing Service.

Miss Margaret Emma Goodall Copestake, Sister, has this day been promoted to the rank of Superintending Sister.

Admiralty, 10th July,

In accordance with the provisions order in Council of 22nd February, 1870 Lieutenant Charles Peyton Ventris has been placed on the retired list. Dated 27th June.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Lieutenant Henry Thomas Palmer Leverett has this day been placed on the retired list at his own request.

Royal Marine Light Infantry

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Edward Fitzroy Drake-Brockman is placed on half-pay on appointment as Barrack-master, vice Peile, retired. Captain Percy Molloy to be Major, vice Drake Brockman to half pay. Captain Edward John Huskisson, supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment vice Molloy, promoted. Dated 10th July

Admiralty, 11th July.

Miss Jessie Heber Leigh has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, July 11.

EIGHT MILES OF DOCKS.

The King and Queen will to-day have an opportunity of seeing something of the eight miles of docks which are the crowning glory of Liverpool. They will be interested to know that in this sphere of work the city was practically the pioneer. Some two hundred years ago, an engineer named Thomas Steers built the first of the great series of docks on the Mersey banks, and slowly the harbours of the world followed and improved upon his example. The Prince's Landing-stage, from which the Royal party will set out upon their cruise on the river, is the greatest floating structure in the world.

Lord Doune, the Earl of Moray's son and heir, who yesterday came of age, bears the same name as Blackmore's Lorna Doone. Blackmore represents the Doones, before they fled from Scotland, and took refuge on Exmoor, as victims of one of the Earls of Argyll. But the Doone legend, whatever it is worth, concerns not an Earl of Argyll, but an Earl of Moray.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S INNOVATION.

The forthcoming visit of Lord Haldane to the United States and Canada is a new departure, since one has to go back to the days of Cardinal Wolsey to discover any previous occasion upon which the Lord Chancellor has left this country upon a public mission. The decision, too, to place the Great Seal in commission is of more interest, especially when it is recalled that Lord Brougham once found himself under Royal displeasure for taking it with him as far as Scotland.

PUMPS IN LONDON.

How many pumps still stand in the City, of London? There is, of course, the Aldgate pump and the pump in St. Paul's Churchyard, and there are two, side by side in Lincoln's Inn, though not one in a hundred passers-by notice them. Perhaps the least known, of all, however, is the pump whose nozzle alone peeps through a wooden casing on the east side of St. Bride's Churchyard.

SONS BEFORE FATHERS.

The real curiosity which will follow the election of Sir Alexander Henderson for St. George's, Hanover-square, is not that father and son will be in the House together—a not uncommon coincidence—but in the fact that the son will have the opportunity of introducing his father. In none of the other cases quoted yesterday has the father found the son already in possession. Although among the four cases of father and son now sitting in the House of Commons, there is not one in which the two members of the family are opposed in politics, that division of opinion is to be found in the House of Lords where Viscount Elibank will, sit opposite his heir, Lord Murray—when the latter returns to England. Among the Unionists in the Upper Chamber are Lord Scarsdale and his son, Earl Curzon; while on the other side Lord Wimborne and his son, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, are to be found. Curiously enough, in each of these three cases the son is, from a political point of view, batter known than his father, for each has held office, and each is a member of the Privy Council, though not one is now a Minister. Three of the eight legislators formed by the four fathers and sons in the House of Commons are also Privy Councillors, but of these only one is a son.

A WELLINGTON STORY.

The Crystal Place, which is now safe from demolition, was the scene in its earliest infancy of a touching incident, apparently unrecorded by any of the multitude of Willington's biographers. According to "Le Palais de Cristal," a French weekly published in London at the time of the Great Exhibition. One day in April, when our workmen were busily engaged unpacking exhibits in the French Section, the Duke of Wellington appeared in company with his daughter, the Marchioness of Douro. He was expressing his interest in several products of French industry, when our workmen happened to open a case containing a statue of Napoleon. The Duke stopped short, removed his hat, and bowed his head. It was easy to see, both by the attitude of his body and the expression of his face that the old soldier was deeply moved. There fell upon the whole assembly one of those eloquent spells of silence which imply more than an ocean of words, and many found it impossible to restrain their tears.

LONG-LIVED CRICKETERS.

The players in the first Oxford and Cambridge match show a notable record for longevity. In 1877, a dinner was organized at the Cannon-street Hotel to which all were invited who had played in an inter-'Varsity cricket match. Of the company of 150, who attended in response to the invitation six (three from each University) proved to be survivors of the original match played in 1827. This included both the captains—Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, and Herbert Jenner-Fust, the famous wicket-keeper. The first of these lived to be eighty-six, and the latter reached his ninety-second year, and all the other veterans of the historic combat survived for some years after the dinner.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DUCHESS.

The late Duchess of Northumberland was in her way rather a remarkable personality. The beautiful Lady Edith Campbell was the only one of the many daughters of the late Duke of Argyll, who did not marry a commoner. She was a "grande dame" of the old school, with many of the prejudices and all the great qualities of her order. She had the entire courage of her opinions, as was made manifest on the occasion of the visit of the late King to Alnwick when she refused to depart from her rule of not permitting card playing in her house, and would not allow the (in those days) inevitable rubber of bridge. The Duchess seldom, if ever, entered any of the many motor-cars which stood in the Duke's garage and when she went to Syon or Aldbury always drove. In the latter case she changed horses at intervals on the road, as in the good old days. The Duchess, who previous to her marriage, had been a Presbyterian, subsequently became an Irvingite, and was an ardent supporter of the tenets of that sect.

SPECTACLES AND ROYALTY.

According to an Italian paper, the King of Sweden is probably the only monarch ever known to wear eye-glasses on State occasions. In point of fact, both eye-glasses and spectacles are very rare among Royalties of to-day. This certainly is true of our own Royal family, no member of which (unless we include the present Duke of Cumberland) has ever employed any aid to vision. There was a time when Queen Victoria would not allow anyone wearing spectacles to appear before her at Court. When Her Majesty visited the Duke of Bedford in July, 1841, Sarah Lady Lyttelton, records:—

The High Sheriff of Bedfordshire, a burly squire, brought the county address to the Queen at Woburn yesterday. It was read in full saloon to her from a white satin copy by his Honour, who, having been used to spectacles (which I find are forbidden by etiquette before Royalty) could not very well perform his part.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

"From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.



BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Invalid Tea and Cocoa may be prepared with Benger's Food, and many recipes for pleasing Invalid dishes are contained in the Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." A copy will be sent post free on application to—

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER.

Branch Offices—
New York (U.S.A.) 129 William St. Sydney (N.S.W.) 117 Pitt St.
Canadian Agents—National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd. 34, St. Gabriel St., MONTREAL, and Branches throughout Canada.

169

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

'VANA' BRAND TONIC
(TRADE MARK)

A Splendid Invigorator

After illness 'Vana' Tonic restores the lost appetite, nourishes and strengthens the exhausted nervous system and hastens complete recovery of health.

The first dose will convince you

Obtainable of all Chemists



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.
LONDON and BOMBAY

See you get 'VANA'

All Rights Reserved

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.



Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior! Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.

All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s6d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—

9, CLIVE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—

MESSRS. BEST & CO.

MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—

MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.

KARACHI.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

THE "TURRET" NICKEL

KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust, enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER



THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2-8 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents, 67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. Branches in the East:

CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, RANGOON, and also at The Mall, SIMLA.

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, MACMILLAN BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 1827.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA



GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

Eyesight Specialist,

WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, I.A.M.C., P.M.O. Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc., etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.



Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British MEAD Coventry Flyers WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9 Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 249 Hornby Road, Bombay.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—

25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

THE BEST OF YESTERDAY must concede place of honour to THE BEST OF TO-DAY

THE ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

There is no stronger argument in favour of the ROYAL, than the following list of "PROMINENT ROYALISTS" a list including the largest and most experienced users of typewriters throughout the United Kingdom, and their judgment cannot be questioned. Their endorsement of the ROYAL is all the proof you need that it has no superior on the market. If the ROYAL will fill their requirements, it will fill yours.

In the United States, the Post Office Department use over 2,000 ROYALS, other departments use over 1,900.

The Austrian Government have recently ordered over 200 ROYALS.

The old proverb says that "A man is known by the company he keeps" all that we ask is that you will judge of the merits of the ROYAL by its users.



SOME PROMINENT ROYALISTS.

H. M. Government.
British South Africa Co.
Various Territorial Associations.
Harrods' Stores, Ltd.
A. W. Gamage, Ltd.
Benetfink & Co., Ltd.
Port of London Authority.
Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.
Norwich Union Assurance Co., Ltd
P. & O. Steamship Co.
Lamson Paragon Supply Co.
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.
London & South-Western Ry. Co.
London & North-Western Ry. Co.
Great Western Ry. Co.
South Eastern Ry. Co.
Central London Ry. Co.
North-Eastern Ry. Co.
Oatine Co., Ltd.
Spratt's Patent.
Pearl Life Insurance.
Civil Service Stores.
General Electric Co.
Kent Education Committee.
Essex Education Committee.
London County Council (Various Depts.).
Argyll Motor Co., Ltd.
Brazil Railway Co.
Para Construction Co.
W. H. Smith & Son.
Lawson & Leafs, Ltd.
Lolus & Co.
Mexico Tramways Co.
Slazenger & Co.
Ocean Accident Assurance.
Baring Bros. & Co.
Atlantic Transport Co.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Farrow's Bank.
Joseph Watson & Co.
Spicer Bros.
Central News Agency.
Reuter's Telegraph Agency.
Stubbs, Ltd.
Provincial Motor Cab Co.
Fullers, Ltd.
Rosing Bros.
G. B. Kent & Sons.
Brown, Shipley & Co.
Jeremiah Lyon & Co.
Kenrick & Jefferson.
Wholesale Traders' Association.
Electric Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd.
Humphreys & Dawes, Ltd.
Joseph Lyons & Co., Ltd.
Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.
Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.
Wood Milne Rubber Co
Credit Lyonnais.
Great Central Railway Company.
Manchester Corporation.
Societe Commerciale.
Pickering and Berthoud.
Hans Renold, Ltd.
Broughton Copper Co.
British Cotton Growers Association.
Lancashire and Cheshire Insurance Co.
The Radium Company.
Manchester Athenæum.
Gaiety Theatre.
Eckstein, Heap & Co.
Bayley, Clanahan & Co.

Etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD. BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.



S. ROSE & Co. have the best stock of Brass, Reed and String Band Instruments and appurtenances in India.

Agents for

Messrs. BOOSEY & Co.,

AND

Messrs. BESSON & Co.'s

CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS.

FLUTES	Rs. 2/8 to Rs.	275
PICCOLOS	Re. 1/- to Rs.	64
DRUMS	Rs. 30 to Rs.	275
CORNETS	Rs. 20 to Rs.	189
CLARIONETS ...	Rs. 15 to Rs.	200
TENOR HORNS...	Rs. 40 to Rs.	174
BARITONES ...	Rs. 50 to Rs.	174
EUPHONIONS...	Rs. 60 to Rs.	220
BOMBARDONS...	Rs. 85 to Rs.	320
TROMBONES Slide	Rs. 35 to Rs.	60
TROMBONES Valve...	Rs. 45 to Rs.	189
SAXOPHONES...	Rs. 154 to Rs.	198

FITTINGS for all instruments kept in Stock.

REPAIRS carefully executed. List Free.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

Telegrams "ROSEBUD", Bombay.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS.

BRIMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

HOISTING CRABS

For Hand or Power.

Lift and Hoists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 27.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street London, E.C.